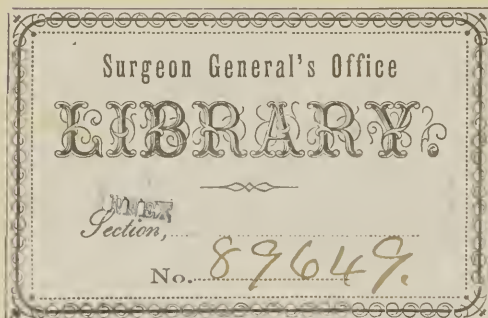
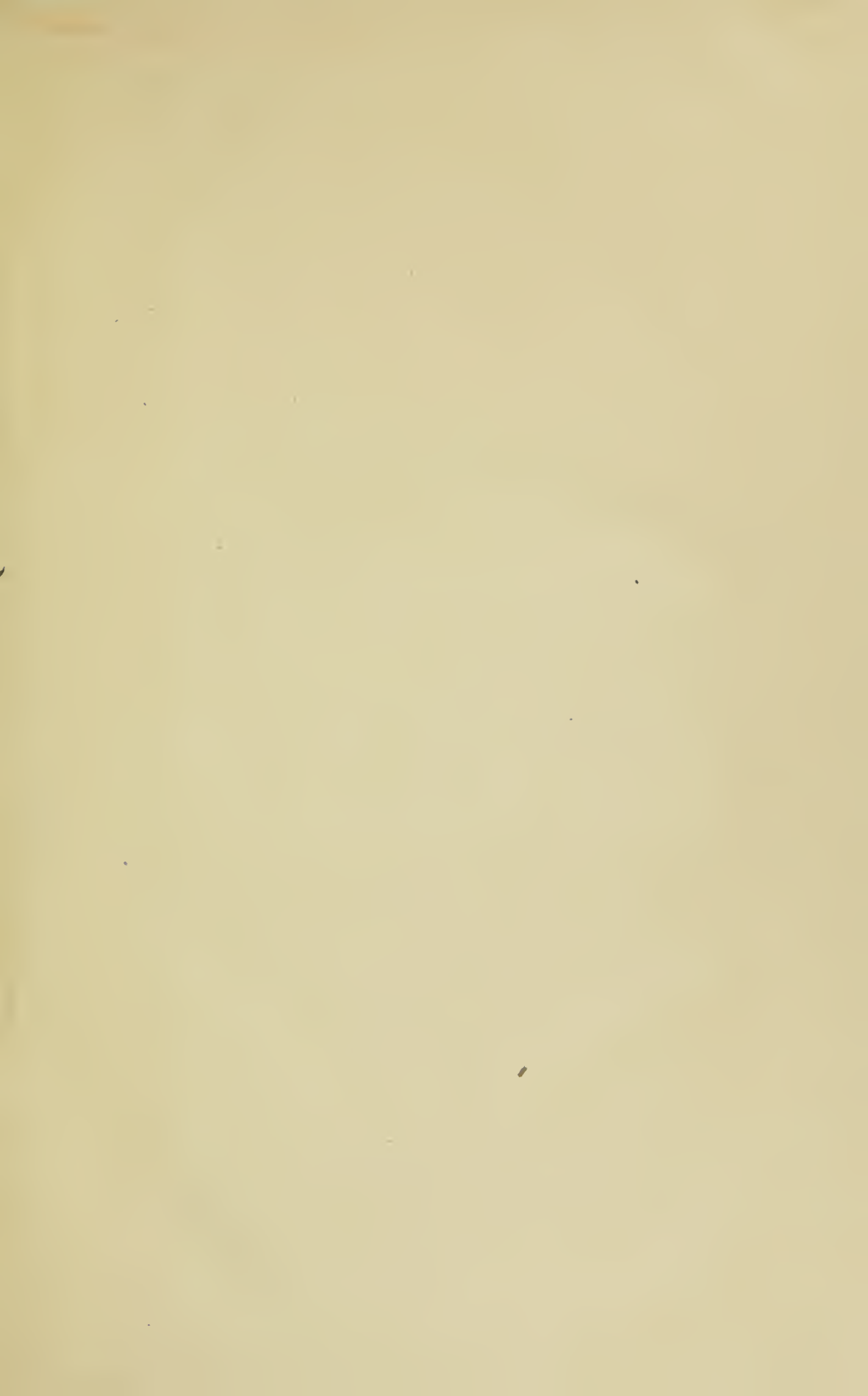


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THE
MEDICAL PROPERTIES
AND USES OF
CONCENTRATED MEDICINES.

BY
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CONCENTRATED MEDICINES.

HINTS ON THE MODUS OPERANDI OF MEDICINES.

In the treatment of disease there are now but three prevailing notions as to the method in which medicine acts upon the system. The first is Allopathy, in which medicine is supposed to produce morbid or diseased conditions, differing from the affections which they are designed to cure. Thus, blisters are thought to remove inflammation by producing an inflammatory action of a different character from that constituting the disease. Opium is believed to cure diseases of the nervous system by causing a morbid condition of that tissue which is peculiar to the drug. Mercury and its compounds, as corrosive sublimate etc., are supposed to cure disease, by establishing in the system disorders of a peculiar nature, and by thus overbalancing the malady, to remove it. Mercury, when introduced into the system, has the effect of creating pustules principally on the liver, spleen, kidneys, uterus, and mucous membrane of the stomach, and develops tubercles in the lungs: by thus producing these results, it is supposed to cure fevers, dysentery, syphilis, diarrhœa, liver, heart, stomach, bowel and lung complaints of every grade and type. The entire Allopathic system and practice are carried out on these principles; and the more certain a drug is to produce a disease, the more potent it is considered in curing it. Hence, all the poisons—as Mercury, Arsenic, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Antimony, etc., are prescribed, the result of which is, that when the patient recovers from the original affection, he has

established medicated disorders, which in time completely destroys the integrity of the system.

Homœopathy is a system of medicine founded upon the idea that remedies that will cure a disease will also produce the same in the healthy person. Hence the maxim *Similia similibus curantur*.—(Like cures like.) Mercury will make sores on the liver, and will cure liver complaint; it causes consumption and nearly every other affection, and will likewise remove them. Opium will both produce and cure constipation of the bowels. Arsenic will induce dropsy, fever, dyspepsia, and many other derangements of the system, and according to homœopathy, will also cure them. These two prominent systems of practice, the Allopathic and Homœopathic, are found to differ essentially only in the size of the dose, as each employs all the poisons that art and science can produce. The homœopathist uses the drug because he supposes that it will produce a disease similar to the one he desires to cure; while the allopathist gives it because he thinks its effects are contrary to the one he designs to cure. Each asserts that his medicines produce disease, and the only dispute between them is as to the nature of the affection formed. All other systems of medicine, as the Eclectic, Thomsonian, Botanic, etc., etc., claim to remove disease upon one of these principles. They differ as to the medicine only.

New School Theory. In 1849 the Author first promulgated to his class, what he believed to be the only true method of treating disease; viz: that no medicine should be introduced into the system unless it be susceptible of being digested, absorbed, and eliminated; and that all such remedies have a peculiar affinity to certain organs and tissues of the body, analogous to that of food. All alimentary substances when properly digested, are distributed to various parts of the system; certain portions go to support the bones, muscles, nerves, liver, bowels, skin, kidneys, etc., etc., each part of the economy receiving a portion of nutriment according to the adaptation of food to the various organs of the body. Thus, by introducing into the system proper food, all parts are nourished and supported. In disease some portion of the organism becomes affected; some part is either deprived, or has an excess of nutrition; has an increase or is defective in function &c. The kidneys are over-active in diabetes; the bowels in diarrhœa; the heart and blood vessels in

inflammation; the nerves in fever etc. To remove these diseases, it is not essential to create other affections, but simply to administer such remedies as act as sedatives or stimulants, and increase or diminish the nutrition of the organ or part disordered. If the disorder be one of the blood, there is a *materies morbi* producing it; then the disease should be treated with antidotal remedies or medicines which neutralize the poisons. To accomplish these results, the new school of medicine have had to nearly revolutionize the *Materia Medica*. To find remedies, large draughts have been made upon the vegetable kingdom, and our labors have been crowned with ample success. We find that God has not only provided nutriment to nourish and regulate the human organism in health, but that in disease, also, He has made the same liberal preparation; and while He has planted in His garden every herb essential for food, He has also furnished medicinal plants full of healing balms to remove our ills; and it only requires research and scientific investigations to be enabled to adapt these to the purposes for which they were designed. This adaptation has been and is the labor of the New School of Physic. They have already discovered a large number of remedies, which are most wonderful in their power; and by prosecuting their labors they apprehend that a real scientific system of medicine will be established.

The new school of medicine differs also from all others, inasmuch as it does not believe it essential to create one disease in order to cure another; but it does believe that all medicines have a specific action upon the various organs and tissues of the body, and that when these are understood and applied they will remove all disorders without creating a medicinal disease; and that all those agents now used which create pathological conditions, should be superseded by such as are known to produce curative impressions alone. The *New School* also differs from others in its estimate of the great importance of hygienic measures in the management of disease; especially in the use of baths, exercise, fresh air, and dietetics. In the treatment of disease they do not claim to have discovered remedies to combat every morbid impression, nor are they prepared to dispense with many of the agents used by other schools of medicine; and they believe it to be the duty of every physician to make use of any and every means which scientific investigation and

sound experience have demonstrated to be of value in combating our various maladies. The following is a list of some of the more important agents of the New School.

CONCENTRATED MEDICINES.

By concentrated medicines, we understand those articles which have been manufactured by our pharmacutists and chemists, and are denominated essential tinctures, concentrated tinctures, active principles, proximate principles, etc., etc. These medicines are principally manufactured from our indigenous plants. It is not my purpose to give a detailed account of the various modes of manufacturing them, or to enter into a discussion of the importance of these modes, as this is the province of the pharmacist, and he will give you all the necessary instruction in this respect. The articles which I shall present to you, under the name of concentrated remedies, will consist of solid and powdered extracts, powdered resinoids, crystallized alkaloids, oleo-resins, tinctures essential, concentrated, and saturated, and the proximate principle of the plant, which includes the resin, alkaloid, and neutral principle combined. These articles are manufactured by different pharmacutists, and each has its respective merits. In presenting these remedies to your consideration, I shall not adopt the old, stereotyped dogma of arranging them under the head of alteratives, emetics, diuretics, cathartics, antacids, anthelmintics, etc., etc., but shall describe their medical and toxical influence upon the various tissues and organs of the body, both in health and disease. It has long appeared to me that this method of studying the influence and medical virtue of medicines possesses superior advantages over the old system. According to the old plan for arranging the materials used in the treatment of disease, we find a very large number of them possessing vastly different properties, arranged under some particular head or classification. Take the remedies usually denominated alteratives: how diversified are their real properties! The mercurials are the great, and in the eye of the *alterative* branch of the *profession*, the most potent of them all; while all the lesser remedies, the medical properties and curative powers of which they are ignorant, are auxiliaries. Writers on *materia medica* seem to think they have fully explained every im-

portant fact relating to the curative power of a remedy if they have arranged it under the head of some specified caption, as alterative, cathartic, diaphoretic, etc. Thus, instead of studying the *modus operandi* of medicine, as it affects different tissues and organs of the body in health and disease, they have dealt in crude generalities, and so befogged the entire subject of therapeutics and *materia medica*, that the young practitioner will no sooner find himself at the bed-side of his patient, than he will discover that these vague and confused classifications of medicine do not enable him to apply any one of them to his special case with any degree of certainty. Hence he is left to chalk out his own course; and if, after a long experience, he hits upon the remedy to produce the proper change in the tissue diseased, the patient will recover, otherwise nature must remove the disease, and at the same time counter-influence the toxical impression of the drug. It is not my purpose to discuss this subject, further than to invite your attention to a few of the reasons why I shall not adopt this antique and most miserable classification of remedies. I will add, before dismissing this subject, that this arrangement of the *materia medica* is based principally upon the more powerful influences of the drug upon the human organism; and what renders it of less value to the profession is, these influences are mostly the poisonous, and not the medical effects.

You may inquire whether we have any data upon which we can base our observations relative to the specific action of medicines upon special tissues. In answer to this inquiry, I think I can safely reply that we have abundance of admitted facts of this character. Especially is this the case relative to the toxical impression of medicines. The alterations in the nervous and capillary structure of the cervical portion of the medulla spinalis, the effect of strychnine, the ruptured condition of the various muscular fibres of the uterus after full doses of the ergot, the varicose condition of the hemorrhoidal veins, and irritation of the mucous membrane of the rectum after the use of aloes, the ophthalmoplegia and ptosis after the use of gelseminum, and urethritis after the use of cantharides, together with a large number of other admitted facts relative to the direct impression of medicines upon special tissues, most conclusively demonstrate that medicines do produce specific influ-

ence on special tissues of the body. This being the case, it only remains for us to study these influences, to learn the precise tissues or organs upon which each remedy manifests its power, together with the character of the impressions, whether they increase or diminish the vitality of the part, whether they produce atrophy or hypertrophy, consolidation or softening. These facts having been acquired, if we fully understand all the pathological conditions of these organs and tissues in disease and health, we can so apply remedies as to affect the tissues diseased, and correct such pathological conditions as constitute the basis of disordered action.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the medical virtues of these medicines, I wish to allude to some objections which I frequently hear urged by doctors against the use of these articles. They do not think them reliable; they are not prepared with a uniform strength; besides, they have tried them, and they do not fulfil their expectations. There may be truth in all these objections, especially in the latter, and for the best reasons in the world—the remedies not being administered in proper quantity, nor for the proper disease. We have known persons to administer podophyllin as a substitute for calomel or blue mass, and nearly kill their patients with over-doses. The physician, not knowing the virtues of the medicine, how could he expect to cure his patient? Again, he claims the remedies are not skilfully prepared. In answer to this objection, let me inquire whether the ordinary physician, with his bowl of hot water and stew kettle, can surpass in pharmaceutical skill the learned chemist and pharmacist, with all his apparatus, in the extraction of the medical virtues of our indigenous remedies. But, says the objector, he is opposed to *concentrated* medicines. Does he mean by this that he will feed his patient on dry roots, barks and weeds, or does he mean that he will attempt to obtain the virtues of his medicine in the form of teas and syrups, and thus in a crude way do what the skilled pharmacist does with entire success? These objections against the use of concentrated medicines are mostly based upon ignorance, and hardly merit the passing notice I have given them.

We will now proceed to consider the medical properties of the medicines.

1. *Aconitin* is the active principle of *Aconitum Napellus*. *Aconitum napellus*, though cultivated extensively in this country, is in-

digenous to *Europe*. It is prepared from the leaves and the root, and is composed of an alkaloid, a resinoid, and a neutral principle. These principles are supposed to be the active principle of the plant. Fifteen years ago, I published an article upon the use of the tincture of aconite leaves in the treatment of fevers. It was not used by new school physicians up to that time. Since then, however, it has become a general remedy, and there is now no new school physician who treats fever without it. Aconitin operates as an anæsthetic. It is a debilitating agent, and paralyzes every tissue. If you take the sixteenth portion of a grain, it will produce a tingling sensation through the nerves. If there be headache, which is dependent on increased sensibility of the nervous tissue, it will disappear. A lady had facial neuralgia. She had been leeches and blistered, and had taken all sorts of mixtures. I gave the sixteenth portion of a grain of aconitin at night, when she went to bed. The neuralgia ceased; she had none during the night, nor was she troubled with it at any subsequent period. In this case the aconitin operated simply as an *anæsthetic*. I recently used this article in a very peculiar case. I had a patient, a young man who had spermatorrhœa; he was troubled with nocturnal emissions. You will find a great many of these cases in practice. The spermatorrhœa was very persistent, and was affecting his intellect; he had great prostration and debility of the sexual organs. I gave him five powders, each containing one-sixteenth of a grain of aconitin. I wanted to try it in this affection. This gentleman stated he never had any thing to relieve him so quickly and so thoroughly as did the powders which I gave him. I have also used it in cases of chordee and gonorrhœa, and found it operate admirably. I also used it in several cases of delirium tremens; where that, in connection with lobelin, soon put my patient into a quiet sleep. I also use it in a class of patients, where we wish to diminish sensibility of the part. I have used a solution of it as a wash to indolent ulcers with benefit. I have applied an ointment of it for herpes, and a great variety of other cutaneous affections of a painful character. It benumbs the part, and gives ease, without producing constitutional disturbance or injury of any kind. There are several instances in which it may be used where morphia cannot be. All the preparations of opium produce active constipation of the bowels. Aconitin does not do this; it rather increases the

peristaltic action of the bowels. I have given it in irritability of the bladder and sensibility of the vagina. I recently had a most remarkable case of prurigo of the vagina. This disease occurs in middle-aged females, and there is an exudation which becomes exceedingly irritating to the part, together with laceration, irritation, subacute inflammation, and itching. Aconitin will almost invariably relieve the pain at once. It should be applied in the form of an ointment. I have also used this remedy in a large number of cases of neuralgia, with almost instant relief. In short, there is scarcely a painful condition of the body, dependent upon simple hyperæsthesia of the nervous system, in which I have not used aconitin with marked success. From these facts we conclude that its specific influence is upon the gray nerve matter of the sensitive nerves. We infer this from the fact, that while it produces almost immediate anæsthesia of sensibility, it does not interfere with the nerves of motion; nor does it, in doses sufficiently large to arrest pain, produce any observable impression upon the action of the heart and arteries. From all the observations I have made in the use of this article, I believe it is destined to fill a most important vacancy in our materia medica. It appears to possess the power of so modifying the sensibility of a diseased tissue, as to prevent the suffering without interfering with the functions of other organs and tissues of the body.

From my brief remarks relative to the use of this agent, you will observe that the range of the application of aconitin is very great; that it may be used in all cases where there is hyperæsthesia, without interfering with other remedies, or their curative influence. The proper dose of is from one twenty-fourth to one-eighth of a grain, repeated at intervals of half an hour or an hour, as the case requires. It should be thoroughly triturated in sugar, in the proportion of one grain of aconitin to sixty of sugar. As an external remedy, it may be applied as follows:—Mix ten grains of aconitin with one ounce of lard, and rub the painful parts with it four or five times a day. The aconitin should not be confounded with the alkaloid aconitia, which is too powerful to be used internally.

AMPELOPSIN.

Ampelopsin is the active principle of *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*. Ampelopsin is a remedy which appears to manifest its influence

principally upon the lymphatic tissues, or vessels. The lymphatics are a class of vessels, which by anatomists have been divided into external and internal. The external are situated in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, between the skin and the aponeurotic sheaths of the muscles, and accompanying the subcutaneous veins. The deep-seated layer of lymphatics is found chiefly in the interspaces, and along the course of the venal and arterial trunks. These vessels are exceedingly numerous, and converge from all portions of the body, and form large lymphatic trunks, which open into subclavic jugular veins, one on each side of the neck. The small branches of lymphatics pass through spherical bodies, which are termed lymphatic glands, or ganglions. It is to the disordered functions of these vessels that Cruikshank, Thomas White, Nudo, and others have ascribed nearly every morbid change of the human body. These assertions are no doubt extravagant; yet, according to more recent researches of M. Alard, there can hardly be a doubt that the lymphatic system, when diverted from its normal condition, contributes largely to a very important class of fatal maladies. In scrofulous affections, angioleucitis, or inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, is of common occurrence. It is to the existence of this form of inflammation that we ascribe the local determination of this disease in many instances. From the intimation I have given you of the extent and influence of the lymphatic system, you will anticipate the necessity of remedies which direct their energies upon these vessels, and exert a controlling influence upon the function of this very important class of organs. In ampelopsin we have this *remedy*.

But you will naturally inquire, How, and in what way, does this remedy influence or control the lymphatic system? In answer to this important inquiry, I would remark, that so far as I have been able to observe its effects, its influence is of that character which gives tone and energy to these vessels. I have arrived at this conclusion after frequent and repeated trials of ampelopsin in nearly every condition of the lymphatics. We have a disease, which has been very accurately described by Prof. Bennett as leucocythæmia. The nature of this disease is that of a peculiar blood affection, in which the white blood corpuscles are in great excess, and the nutritive functions are so feeble as to fail to render the essential supplies to the various organs and tissues of the body. From an extensive

observation in this disease, I have concluded that it is dependent upon an unhealthy condition of the lymphatic system. Accordingly, in my treatment, I have directed my remedies to this class of tissues, and have found the treatment most successful. The remedy I have principally depended upon is ampelopsin. It appears to increase the tone of these vessels, and so augment the nutritive functions as to restore the blood to its normal condition. Another class of diseases, in which I have regarded the lymphatics as mainly at fault, includes those affections so common in children, in which there is a tendency to enteric and gastric irritation, characterized by frequent attacks of diarrhœa and ephemeral fever, soft muscles, weak and feeble habits, together with other symptoms indicating deficient nutrition. In these cases ampelopsin appears to exert almost a specific influence in producing those salutary changes which impart vigour and health to the entire organism. There is still another class of affections, in which the lymphatic system appears to be at fault. I have reference to an affection which has been denominated by dermatologists squama, or scale disease. There is a great variety of forms of this affection, which are most obstinate in their power to resist the impression of remedial agents. Ampelopsin manifests a most favorable influence in the disease, and numbers of cases have yielded to this remedy after frequent unsuccessful efforts with other agents. Ampelopsin has also proved most serviceable in cases where the lymphatic system has been contaminated by syphilis, gonorrhœa, cancer, and other malignant affections. I have frequently prevented that form of angioleucitis, known as bubo, by the use of ampelopsin. I have also known inflammation and enlargement of the inguinal and axillary lymphatics, caused by other affections, to be prevented and cured by ampelopsin. From these very imperfect observations, you will notice that I regard the action of ampelopsin as almost exclusively confined to the lymphatic system, and that its principal influence is to give tone and energy to the vessels, so as to prevent the accumulation of morbid or effete matter within them. I have observed that ampelopsin also materially increases the quantity and changes the quality of urine. When it is continued for any length of time, in doses of from one-half of a grain to a grain, four or five times a day, it will slightly increase the alvine evacuations. It also increases the quantity of bile in the fæces. From this fact I have concluded that ampelopsin contri-

butes to transformations in the liver. In that variety of leucorrhœa dependent upon chronic inflammation and weakness of the vaginal lymphatics, ampelopsin is a most valuable article. In short, ampelopsin is a remedy of immense value in all those cases where the lymphatic system is in a feeble state, and requires a gentle stimulant and support; hence the range of its application is very great. The dose of ampelopsin is from five to ten grains of the triturated article, or from one half to one grain of the crude article, five or six times a day, taken immediately after each meal. Medicine given to affect the lymphatics, will be more effectual after, than before meals.

ALNUIN.

Alnuin is the active principle of *Alnus Rubra*, or *Swamp Alder*, *Tag Alder*, &c. I have previously informed you that the old *sing song* in regard to nearly all medicines is, that they are alterative, tonic, resolvent, astringent, &c. Now the manufacturers of these medicines have adopted the old tune, and apply to these new remedies the same properties that have been transmitted to the crude ones. In this way they have done much mischief in misguiding the profession, and bringing their medicines into disrepute. Mr. Keith says of alnuin, that it is an alterative, resolvent, tonic, and sub-astringent. Now who would know any thing about the real medical power of this drug from these vague terms, or what physician would even guess the power of alnuin to cure disease from what he has said about it? Alnuin is a remedy which, like all other remedies, has a specific influence upon special tissues and organs of the body, both in health and disease—and the subject of our inquiries is, What are these effects, and how are the tissues influenced by the drug? If you introduce one or two grains of alnuin into the stomach in the normal state, one of the principal sensations experienced is that of hunger, and, if the drug be continued for a few hours without food, a peculiar burning sensation is felt. This symptom, however, soon disappears on taking small quantities of food. The uniformity with which this result follows the introduction of alnuin has led me to infer that one of the influences of alnuin is to excite the gastric glands, and thus occasion a free discharge of gastric fluid. This experiment on the healthy stomach has led me to try this article in such diseases as are connected with imperfect digestion, dependent upon inactivity of the gastric

glands, and a consequent deficient supply of the gastric fluid. It is estimated that about fourteen pounds of gastric fluid must be secreted every twenty-four hours, in order to insure healthy digestion. Now if the gastric glands fail to furnish this supply, a species of dyspepsia is the result. This kind of dyspepsia we find prevalent in a large number of diseases, especially during convalescence.

It is in this class of cases that the profession have long felt the need of a remedy to stimulate those glands, and hasten those transformations essential to the production of gastric fluid and healthy digestion. The ordinary stomachics, while they produce a morbid appetite, do not increase the gastric secretion; hence they contribute to, rather than prevent this peculiar dyspeptic condition. Aluin appears to supply this deficiency in the *materia medica*, and, according to my observations, it exerts a specific influence upon these organs. In the case of a patient recently under my charge, the symptoms were evidently those in which the quantity of gastric fluid was inadequate to digest food sufficient to support healthy organization. The symptoms were a heavy and sleepy feeling after meals, together with gastrodynia, flatulency, alternate constipation and diarrhoea, and other evidences of imperfectly digested ingesta. To test the effects of aluin, I gave twenty grains of the triturated article one-half hour before and one-half hour after each meal. The beneficial influence of the remedy was manifested in a few days, and by the continuation of the treatment for a few weeks, the patient entirely recovered. I have also tried this remedy in many other similar cases, and in every instance either marked improvement or a radical cure was effected. From all that I can learn of aluin, I have no doubt that in this class of dyspeptic cases it is by far the most reliable remedy ever introduced to the profession. But you must avoid falling into the old error of regarding remedies as removing all kinds of dyspepsia with equal facility. Dyspepsia means a difficulty of digestion, and it may depend upon a great variety of very opposite conditions of the digestive organs. In the use of aluin I have alluded to an indigestion caused by a deficient secretion of gastric fluid, and consequent deficient solution of the food. Now dyspepsia may be produced by ulceration of the mucous coat, by chronic inflammation of the stomach, by cancer, and a great many other causes; and if you should mistake any one of these

forms for the one in which I have recommended alnuin, it is more than probable that your remedy would fail to give relief. Alnuin, in addition to its specific influence on the gastric glands, appears to exert a tonic and invigorating influence on the lymphatics and blood glands generally. Hence, where there are great debility, and a feeble impoverished state of the blood, I am in the habit of using alnuin in combination with iron. A very convenient prescription in these cases is the following:—Take alnuin, one dram; carbonate of ferri, one and a half drams; simple syrup, six ounces. Mix. Dose—one teaspoonful four times a day; one after each meal and on retiring.

You will remember that all concentrated remedies form a perfect solution in simple syrup after trituration. The dose of alnuin, in ordinary cases, is from one to three grains of the crude article, or from ten to thirty grains of the triturated, three or four times during twenty-four hours. I always use these remedies triturated.

APOCYNIN.

Apocynin is the medical virtue of the *Apocynum Cannabium*—Black Indian Hemp, &c.

In the investigation of apocynin we labor under the same difficulty that we do in the investigation of other agents of this class. Dr. Jones, in his *Materia Medica*, says of apocynin, that “it is said to possess all the properties of the crude agent;” and that is all he says upon the subject, except that “the dose is from one to five grains.” Of the crude agent he rehearses the old verbiage that it is “emetic, cathartic, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic, alterative, tonic and errhine.” The merest tyro in medicine cannot fail to see that the properties ascribed to the crude articles are opposite, contradictory, and do not give the least idea of its medical properties, much less of the concentrated preparation.

Dr. King, in his *American Dispensatory*, says even less relative to apocynin than does Dr. Jones, although he ascribes to the crude article nearly the same virtues. Now here are two massive volumes, and neither of them gives the least information relative to one of the most powerful agents of the New School *materia medica*. What is true in relation to apocynin is equally true in relation to nearly all the concentrated remedies. It is so that there have been large books compiled about roots and weeds, which are better

adapted for the use of herb gatherers than they are for educated New School Physicians. What Physician, now-a-days, would think of discarding quinine, to drug his patient with ounce doses of Peruvian bark?—and yet the idea is no more absurd than that which appears to be entertained by those who pretend to manufacture books on *materia medica*. Indeed, the idea of writing a *materia medica*, and omitting the New School remedies, is to me quite a novel one. After taking half a grain of apocynin every two or three hours, for twenty-four hours, the urine will be slightly increased in quantity, and the specific gravity materially greater. In one case, after giving two grains of apocynin, in half grain doses, at intervals of three hours, the specific gravity of the urine was increased twenty degrees. In hundreds of cases in which I have tested the urine by the urinometer, after using apocynin, I have not failed to observe the increase in the weight of the fluid. The character of the solid matter eliminated by this medicine appears to be urate of ammonia, and the earthy phosphates. A more careful observation, however, is necessary, in order to determine the precise character of the solid substances eliminated through the kidneys.

The next, and what appear to be, the secondary effects on the system, are its peculiar influence on the brain and nervous system. The first observable impression of the remedy on the brain is that of a sense of pressure around the head, as though a tight bandage were passed around it. Next, there will be vertigo, with a swimming sensation, the pupil of the eyes slightly dilated, and a decided confusion of ideas. If the remedy be continued, a sense of nausea will soon follow, which will quickly be relieved by vomiting and purging. The heart beats slowly, and if the remedy be not discontinued, it becomes irregular in action. I have never seen this remedy carried beyond this point, but presume it might be pushed to produce serious consequences. From these observations relative to the action of apocynin on the healthy system, we infer that the specific tendency of the drug is to the kidneys and nervous system, and the use of the remedy in the diseased condition of these tissues fully confirms these conclusions.

The next part of our inquiry is to see if we can ascertain what that action is. Does it increase the function of the kidneys, and thus hasten those transformations essential to the production of

urine? Or does it, by hastening the liberation of the tissues and elements of which the urine is manufactured, furnish a greater quantity of these materials to the kidneys? Although we may not be able to demonstrate the latter theory, I think, from all the experience I have had with the use of the remedy, that I am warranted in assuming the conclusion that apocynin hastens disintegration, not only of the nitrogenous elements of the body, but also of the nerve tissue, especially liberating the phosphates, and probably other agents. Being in possession of these facts, we can now study the effects of the remedy in disease, and, if possible, ascertain in what peculiar affection or affections the remedy is indicated. The principal use I have found for this agent is to remove from the blood and other organs of the body excesses of the elements which the medicine eliminates. Hence, when the system is overloaded with those poisonous nitrogenous elements imperfectly converted into urine, this agent serves a valuable purpose. Take the case of a marsh fever, when the teeth are covered with sordes, the nerves paralyzed, and the brain intoxicated by the retention of uric acid in the system, one-fourth to one grain of apocynin, repeated at intervals of one or two hours, soon relieves the patient. Indeed, it matters not whether it be a fever or any other disease, if this condition of the system occur, apocynin will give relief. Again, apocynin, in connection with ampelopsin or menispermin, is an invaluable remedy to remove dropsical deposits in the various cavities of the body. Ampelopsin so excites the absorbents as to rapidly fill the blood with the fluids previously accumulated in the cavities of the body, and apocynin soon converts the dropsical fluid into products to be eliminated through the kidneys. Apocynin is also valuable in disease of the kidneys, especially in congestion and granulation, which give rise to albuminuria. In this affection I have used it with more marked effect. It is also a valuable remedy in many conditions of the brain and nervous system, especially in cases of induration and hardening of the nervous structure. The dose of apocynin is one-eighth of a grain to one grain before trituration, or from two to twenty of the triturated article, repeated at suitable intervals.

ATROPIN.

Atropin is the active principle of *Atropa Belladonna*, or *Deadly Nightshade*. From the limited experience we have had with this

article, we infer that its principal influence is upon the skin and mucous tissue, and that its action is to increase elimination from the skin, and transfer eruptive disease from the mucous membrane to the integument—hence its use is principally confined to exanthematous fevers, and other eruptive diseases. In scarlatina and rubecola, when the eruption does not appear on the skin, one-half grain of atropin, triturated in twenty grains of sugar, and added to one tumbler of water, given in doses of one teaspoonful of solution, proves most effectual. Farther experiments are necessary with this article, however, in order to develop its full medical properties. The dose of atropin is from one-fifteenth to one-fortieth of a grain of the crude article, to be triturated with ten times the quantity of sugar.

Dr. Hempel states of atropa belladonna, of which the atropin appears to be mostly a concentrated agent, that it seems to act primarily on the cerebro-spinal system of nerves, and to affect the vascular system secondarily. The most characteristic symptoms of poisoning by belladonna are: dryness of the mouth and fauces, difficulty of swallowing, constrictive spasms of the fauces, inflammation of the fauces, dilatation of the pupils, (midriasis,) presbyopia or long-sightedness, with obscurity of vision, as amaurosis; optical illusions, (phantasms,) suffused eyes, numbness of the face, giddiness, delirium and intoxication, sopor, and scarlet eruption of the skin.

Dr. Pereira reports seven cases of poisoning with belladonna, two of which proved fatal: they occurred in the London hospital. The following symptoms attracted the doctor's special attention:

1. *Dryness of the fauces*, causing excessive difficulty of swallowing, and alteration of the voice.
2. Scarlet eruption in the arms and legs.
3. *Midriasis* and presbyopia.

According to Dr. Pereira, the amaurotic weakness, which belladonna is said to produce, is owing to presbyopia. The delirium was of the cheerful or wild sort, amounting in some cases to actual frenzy. In some of the patients it subsided into a sort of sleep, attended with pleasant dreams which provoked laughter. The delirium was attended with phantasms, and in this respect resembled that caused by alcohol, but the mind did not run on cats, rats, and mice, as in the case of drunkards. Sometimes the phantasms appeared to be in the air, and various attempts were made to catch them, or chase them with the hand; at other times they were supposed to be on the bed. One patient (a woman) fancied the sheets were covered with cucumbers.

In most of the cases the power of the will over the muscles was so far disordered, that the muscular movements were somewhat irregular, causing a kind of staggering or jerkings; but actual convulsions were not general. There was sopor, which terminated in coma, with a weakened or paralytic condition of the muscles.

Dr. Stillé states of the sulphate of atropia—which is the alkaloid of the belladonna, and far more powerful than the atropin, as prepared by Mr. Keith—that “the singular energy of the active principle of belladonna, *atropia*, is shown by the following examples:—Brandes tasted a minute quantity of sulphate of atropia, which he found more saline than bitter. He was seized with uneasiness in the head, trembling of the limbs, alternate chills and flushes of heat, and a violent and suffocative constriction of the chest. The pulse grew feeble, and the action of the heart almost imperceptible. The principal symptoms went off in about half an hour. Fifteen milligrammes, or about one-sixth of a grain of atropia, applied to a freshly blistered surface, excite an acute pain, followed in from fifteen to thirty minutes, by dryness of the mouth and fauces, inability to swallow, dilatation of the pupils, winking of the eyes, and heaviness of the head. To these symptoms succeed giddiness, confusion of sight and ideas, and a peculiar inability to steady the mind, or to utter words corresponding with the thoughts; a sort of imbecile or loquacious delirium follows, the field of vision is filled with colored phantasms, and external objects appear yellow. The power of locomotion is sometimes lost, and the limbs feel as if asleep. General sensibility is impaired or destroyed, the respiration and circulation become slow, and the extremities are cold. Mean while consciousness may be perfect, although the inability to move is complete.

The following were observed by Schroff as the effects of five milligrammes, or seventy-seven-thousandths of a grain:—Headache in fifteen minutes; in thirty minutes a slight dilatation of the pupils; in forty minutes, dry and hot hands, and general formication; dryness of the fauces, so as to impede deglutition. At first, the pulse fell ten strokes, but soon rose, and in an hour and a half gained forty beats. The muscular movements were sluggish, the limbs tremulous, the gait unsteady. After an hour and a half the brain became excited, the movements were sudden and spasmodic; and the two experimenters, who were very peaceful persons, fell to wrest-

ling and boxing. For three days afterwards the pupils remained dilated, the limbs weary, with a great disinclination to mental exertions, and a sense of chilliness; the appetite and digestion were unimpaired. One drop of a solution, which contained the thirtieth of a milligramme of atropia, (one-five-thousandth of a grain,) introduced into the eye, occasioned a momentary burning, but no vascular injection. At the end of twenty or twenty-five minutes the pupils began rapidly to dilate, and in forty minutes scarcely any of the iris remained visible. At the end of forty-eight hours, it had not entirely resumed its normal size. The sight of the eye, especially for near objects, was almost totally lost, but its irritability to light was increased. The opposite eye and the brain were entirely unaffected.

Dr. Bethune reports that the greater number of these symptoms have ensued upon the application to the eye of a few drops of a solution, containing two grains of atropia to a dram of liquid. A portion of it was doubtless absorbed through the nasal duct.

Another example of this effect occurred in England. The local action of belladonna, when applied to the denuded cutis, is that of a simple irritant. It excites severe burning, and smarting pain, and delays the healing of the skin.

The mode in which this medicine produces its effects, is altogether unknown. Post-mortem inspection in some of the comparatively few cases of death resulting from its use, has revealed nothing which tends to throw light upon the subject. They have usually been cases of children poisoned by eating belladonna berries. Mr. Taylor reports the case of a man, who was found dead in bed, after taking two grains of atropia. His limbs were rigid and contracted, and a little brown matter issued from his mouth. Congestion of the cerebral blood-vessels, fluidity of the blood itself, bloody effusion, into the ventricles, accumulation of blood into the lungs and heart, some reddish patches upon the mucous membrane of the pharynx and stomach, these are the only lesions which have been discovered after death, and are evidently inadequate to explain the symptoms produced by belladonna. Bocker, indeed, describes its operation as chiefly a moulting, or increased waste, of the blood corpuscles and of the nervous centres; but of these processes we possess very indistinct ideas.

The belladonna, and its active principles, have been employed in a great variety of diseases. At one time it enjoyed a high reputa-

tion for the cure of cancer. Dr. Bailey regards it as a most reliable remedy in neuralgia, and all other painful nervous affections. It is also highly recommended for incontinence of urine, in spermatorrhœa, in spasms of the sphincter ani and urethra, in dysmenorrhœa, hooping-cough, epilepsy, tetanus, nervous vomiting in pregnancy, asthma, disease of the eye, in arresting mammary secretion; and as a prophylactic against scarlatina the remedy is a most powerful one, and the field for investigation, as to its true nature, most extensive. The dose of the fluid extract of belladonna is from one to five drops; of the solid extract, from one-fourth to one-half grain. The dose of the sulphate of atropia, is from one-four-hundredth to one-five-hundredth of a grain, largely triturated in sugar. These agents may also be rubbed in lard, and applied endermically.

ASCLEPIN

Is the active principle of *Asclepias Tuberosa*, *White Root*, &c. This article manifests its curative power upon the serous tissue. You are aware that we have a class of membranes which from their color, have been denominated diaphanous; and from the peculiarly thin or serous fluid with which they are moistened, they are called serous. A knowledge of the extent and distribution of this peculiar membrane is indispensable to the full appreciation of the character and vital importance of those morbid changes which occur in this tissue when inflamed by disease. A peculiarity of this membrane is, that it is a hollow sac, every where closed; hence it has been denominated a shut sac, *sacci occlusi*. This membrane is also so arranged that one portion is doubled within the other. The outer surface is applied over the walls of the regions which the serous membrane lines, while the other surface is applied over the organ or organs contained in that region. From this arrangement you observe that each organ is covered with a portion of the serous membrane; not that these organs are enclosed within this membrane, as I have sometimes heard described, but they are on the outside, the main portion of which is covered by a reflected portion of the diaphanous tissue. Thus the lungs are on the outer surface of the pleura, the heart on the outside of the pericardium. The stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, and pancreas, are on the outside of the peritoneum. You will also notice from this arrangement that the portions of these organs at which the nerves and vessels enter are left unpro-

ected. I have stated to you that this membrane was a shut sac. The only exception to this is in the peritoneum of the female, where the membrane is perforated at the upper extremity of the Fallopian tubes. The serous membranes are the seat of various morbid processes. These changes mostly occur as the result of inflammation. As the inflammation attacks various portions of the serous tissue, it has been denominated pericarditis, peritonitis, pleuritis, orchitis, meningitis; and when the viscera which the serous tissue covers are involved, we have gastritis, enteritis, colitis, mesenteritis, epiploitis, cystitis, hepatitis, lienitis, hysteritis. As the result of the inflammation of this membrane, either acute or chronic, we have empyema, hydrocephalus, ascites, hydrocele, empyocele, and hydropericardium, together with all the alterations of structure and morbid growths which are produced by the metamorphosed exudations, such as fibroma, lipoma, cystoma, adenoma, epithelioma, enchondroma, carcinoma, &c. All these diseases, and many more, are but the result of those morbid changes which occur in connexion with the serous tissue; and when I tell you that *asclepin* manifests a most specific healing power over this very important and vital organ, you will fully appreciate its utility as one of the articles of the *materia medica*. There is, perhaps, no remedy which exerts a more specific influence over the diseased condition of the serous membrane than does *asclepin*. In cases of pleuritis, after the stomach and bowels have been thoroughly cleansed by an emetic and a mild purge, the skin cleansed by a bath of warm water and soap, and a hot pack applied over the seat of the inflammation, then, by adding twenty or thirty grains of triturated *asclepin* to a tumbler of water, and giving one teaspoonful of the solution every ten or fifteen minutes, all traces of the pleuritis will disappear, provided it be given in the early stage of the disease, and the system has been properly prepared for it. The length of time required to remove common pleuritis with *asclepin* does not, under ordinary circumstances, exceed four or five hours. In cases, however, where the heart's action is violent, and the system of full habit, the cure will be facilitated by alternating the *asclepin* with five or ten drops of the tincture *veratrum viride*, until the heart's action is reduced, and slight nausea is produced. But *asclepin* is not confined to the removal of inflammation from the pleura. It exerts its salutary influence on all portions of the serous tissue with almost equal power.

In peritonitis, carditis, and acute inflammation of other portions of this membrane, I have noticed the same specific effects and speedy cures performed by asclepin. From five to ten drops of the essential tincture, or the same amount of fluid extract, may be substituted for one grain of the asclepin. The dose of the asclepin is from one half to one grain of the crude remedy: it should be triturated.

BAPTISIN.

The next article to which I have to invite your attention is Baptisin. Baptisin is the active principle of wild Indigo, or *Baptisia Tinctoria*. Baptisin is an article which possesses rare and valuable medical properties. It does not, like many other medicines, appear to direct its influence upon special tissues, but it manifests its peculiar power over all the tissues and organs of the body. What is this influence, then, is our first inquiry. If we take one or two grains of baptisin for several days, when in a state of health, the urine will be diminished, perspiration checked, and the quantity of carbonic gas expelled from the lungs materially lessened. As the result of these diminished exhalations from the lungs, skin, and kidneys, the blood becomes loaded with *detritus*, and the whole function of the economy impaired. Baptisin exerts a different influence upon the system from that usually ascribed to it, and experiments have fully confirmed these views. The medical properties of baptisin, then, consist in its power to prevent decomposition of the tissues; hence its great value. In phthisis, scrofula, and in fact most chronic affections, the disordered action consists in a too active secondary digestion and deficient primary; that is, disintegration and waste of the tissues occur more rapidly than digestion, and progressive metamorphoses supply the organ with newly-formed tissues; hence the soft and thin muscles, the emaciation, expectoration, colliquative perspiration, diarrhoea, chills, and hectic fever. All these, and many more of the distressing symptoms connected with chronic diseases, are but the result of rapid retrograde metamorphoses. It is in this condition of the system that baptisin manifests its most wonderful curative power. You can hardly imagine my delight in witnessing the magic power of this medicine over this heretofore uncontrollable condition of the system. When the conservative powers of the system have lost their influence, and the chemical forces are hastening that decompo-

sition, which always renders the perpetuity of the human organism impossible, baptisin, with its magic influence, arrests this activity of secondary digestion, and restores the equilibrium of the disordered organism. But I anticipate the inquiry, What are the properties of the medicine? Is it alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, &c., &c.? I have too frequently alluded to these terms, and similar unmeaning phraseology and lumber of the profession, to occupy your attention with it at this time. I merely reiterate what I have so frequently said, that these terms, as they are generally used and applied to medicines, are vague generalities, and have a powerful influence to embarrass and misguide the student in his researches into the real nature and properties of medicines. The inquiry, and the only one of importance at this time, is, What influence does this drug manifest over disease, and in what diseases can we rely upon it? I have already stated that the power of baptisin to arrest disorganization has been amply demonstrated, not only in disease, but on the healthy tissue, and it would appear as though all that is required to understand its use is to have a full and complete knowledge of the condition of the system in health and disease. And here I would remind you that it matters but little how well you may be versed in therapeutics, in order to be successful in the treatment of disease, you must have a full and critical knowledge of every organ and tissue, with a minute understanding of all the structural, chemical, and vital changes which occur during the progress of disease. As I have already intimated, in chronic affections nearly all the leading pathological changes consist in the melting up of the tissues by the chemical forces of the body, and the most essential medical interference consists in the arrest of this rapid waste. Baptisin will do this. In phthisis, where great emaciation and debility exist, one or two grains of baptisin administered two or three times a day, in connexion with a nutritious diet, and a moderate quantity of cod liver oil, produce a magic influence. You may inquire whether the cod liver oil and nutritious diet, administered without baptisin, would not produce the same result. In answer to this inquiry, I can positively assure you it will not, in the majority of cases. Allow me to refer you to one case as an illustration. Mr. E. G., a young man of a strong phthisical habit, contracted a violent cold, and the disease became fully developed. He applied to his physician, who prescribed the ordinary Allopathic treatment,

together with cod liver oil. He grew rapidly worse, and in the course of six weeks the disease became so far advanced that hectic fever, night sweats, and œdematous extremities, indicated a near approaching dissolution. Upon consulting me, I prescribed one-half grain of baptisin four times a day, and the cod liver oil and diet to be continued. As the result, the night sweats, hectic fever, and other distressing symptoms, gradually disappeared; and by the use of baptisin, in connexion with other proper remedies, the young man has entirely recovered. I might refer you to many other similar cases, but this must suffice. I can assure you that you will find in baptisin a most valuable auxiliary in the treatment of phthisis. It is always indicated when there is great debility, connected with much expectoration; or when there are night sweats, copious discharges from the bowels, and debilitating perspiration, it will be found most beneficial. It is also of great value in the same condition of the system, connected with scrofulous affections. One of the most fatal mistakes made by medical practitioners, is the administration of alteratives, or such remedies as hasten retrograde metamorphoses of the tissues in phthisis and scrofula. The essential nature of these affections consists in a deficient nutrition and accelerated decomposition. In the treatment of scrofula, then, instead of giving stillingia, corydalin, iodide of potassa, &c., baptisin, hydrastin, cod liver oil, caulophyllin, chimaphilin, and the active principles of cinchonia, are the remedies.

Another important influence manifested by baptisin, is its power to arrest gangrene and mortification. A case which recently occurred in my practice, was that of a young man, with acute gastritis. He had been treated by one of the Old School physicians, and his treatment was *secundum artem*; hence the vital powers succumbed to the disease and the remedies, and the gangrene of the small intestines was about terminating his career. The symptoms of the gangrene were unmistakable. In this condition I was called, and advised the use of baptisin, in doses of one-fourth of a grain every half hour, in connexion with cloths wrung from hot whisky, applied to the bowels. The effect was salutary. The vomiting of dark green matter soon ceased; and the pulse, which was scarcely perceptible, soon became more full and regular, and by the use of proper auxiliary remedies the patient recovered. I have in many cases observed like effects from the timely use of baptisin in early

gangrene. Hence, in all cases where there is acute inflammation, which threatens to terminate in the dissolution of the structure of the part, baptisin may be used with good effects. Not only is baptisin a valuable internal remedy, but it may be used externally with equally good results. In chronic ulcers, where a constant solution of the continuity of the tissue prevents a union, baptisin sprinkled over the sore, followed by a stimulating lotion, is most effectual. I have also used it with happy effects in indolent chancre. I have also used a solution of baptisin as a topical application in diphtheritis and scarlatina anginosa with most pleasing results.

From what I have said relative to the medical properties of baptisin, you may infer that it has a wide range of application, and in this you are correct. I can assure you, after an extensive use of it in a very large number of cases, I have the greatest confidence in its power over disease, when properly administered. The dose is from two to five grains of the triturated article, and from one-eighth to one grain of it in the crude state. From ten to twenty drops of the essential tincture or fluid extract, may be substituted for the baptisin.

BAROSMIN.

Barosmin is the active principle of the *Barosma Crenata*, or *Buchu*. There are but few medicines which possess the power to eliminate fluids from the system, without producing other transformations more or less injurious to the healthy organism. Barosmin, however, appears to be free from these objections; as, while it possesses the power to produce most extensive elimination of water from the system through the kidneys, it does not appear to produce other essential changes. The properties and uses of barosmin, then, consist in its power to remove from the cavities and tissues of the body superfluous quantities of liquor sanguinis, which have been deposited as the result of congestion or inflammation, and in which no essential changes are required in the fluid previously to its absorption and elimination from the system.

The diseases for which we have found barosmin most beneficial are simple dropsical deposits; such as ascites, hydrothorax, œdema, anasarca, &c., &c. It must be remembered, however, in the treatment of these and all similar affections, that the dropsical deposit is a mere symptom of some primary disease, which produces those changes upon which exudation and dropsical changes depend.

Hence it must not be inferred that a remedy which removes excessive accumulations of fluid from the body will produce radical cures, as in the treatment of dropsical diseases, two indications are to be fulfilled: first, to remove the dropsical fluid; second, to remove those pathological conditions upon which the dropsical accumulations depend. Barosmin, when properly administered, will fulfil the first indication, while other appropriate remedies will be required for the second. Barosmin, then, as a physiological remedy, is one which may be regarded as hastening those transformations essential to the elimination of fluid from the body, without producing other pathological or physiological changes.

The amount of fluid eliminated from the system by barosmin, under favorable circumstances, is frequently most extensive and rapid. A case which occurred in my practice, was that of a lady afflicted with anasarca. The entire cellular tissue was distended to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding the frequent attempts to remove the fluid by means of drastic purgatives and the ordinary diuretics. In this case I administered ten grains of triturated barosmin, in one half-teacupful of tepid water, every hour, and kept the surface cool by frequent spongings with cold water. The effect was most salutary, as the entire cellular tissue was emptied of its fluid contents in about seventy-two hours. Then by the use of proper remedies to remove the chronic peritonitis, upon which the general dropsy depended, the patient was entirely cured. Many other cases might be cited, as illustrating the specific power of this remedy over dropsical diseases, but this must suffice. The dose is from five to thirty grains of the triturated barosmin, repeated as often as indicated; or from one to two grains of the crude article.

CAULOPHYLLIN.

This article is prepared from the *Blue Cohosh*, or *Caulophyllum Thalicteroides*. There is a great difference between caulophyllin and macrotin. Caulophyllin is a much more valuable article for females than for males, although you will find it of great value in some diseases of the latter. This article acts specifically upon the mucous membrane of the vagina and urethra; a very important medicine, and valuable in acute and subacute vaginitis. Where we have inflammation of the vagina, it is one of the most valuable medicines we possess. It is adapted to all diseases connected with the vagina,

dependent upon inflammation. Inflammation of the vagina is followed by a simple exudation from the mucous membrane; or an escape of the liquor sanguinis, which is converted into pus corpuscles, and constitutes what is called vaginal leucorrhœa. You will find this a common disease in females of all ages. Caulophyllin is very useful in those cases also where there is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra; of which there is a great number of cases. It is brought about by improper practices. Young men have it from masturbation. It is also a sequel of spermatorrhœa. Caulophyllin is well adapted to these cases. It seems to stimulate the mucous membrane, and remove local irritation and inflammation. I have also administered it in chronic bronchitis with good effect. From the very numerous experiments I have made with this article, I am satisfied that its principal influence is exerted upon the mucous membrane of the utero-genital organs, and gives tone and energy to this tissue. In cases of prolapsus of the vagina, I have found caulophyllin, in connection with other appropriate remedies, to be most valuable. In numerous cases of periodical vaginal leucorrhœa I have used from five to ten grains of the triturated caulophyllin, and had it followed by almost immediate relief without any other remedies. You will observe, in the treatment of female diseases, that most physicians are in the habit of presenting a great variety of promiscuous compounds, without any idea of the specification of any one of the remedies used. This exceedingly unscientific method of prescribing is but seldom followed with good results. The only reliable method of treating disease consists in carefully studying the specific action of remedies upon special tissues, and then applying those remedies for the removal of the morbid action. The article that I am now presenting to you, is one to which a great variety of medical properties has been ascribed. Upon careful observation, however, I am satisfied that most of the supposed virtues of the remedy are merely its toxic influences on the system itself, and not its real power to remove disease. I have already intimated that caulophyllin was a valuable remedy in spermatorrhœa. This is especially the case where the disease is dependent upon chronic irritability of the urethral mucous membrane. The dose of caulophyllin is from three to five grains of the triturated article, to be repeated as often as indicated; or from one-half to one grain of the crude article. The fluid ex-

tract and essential tincture have been used in doses of from five to twenty drops, instead of the caulophyllin.

CERASEIN.

Cerasein is the active principle of *Cerasius Virginiana*, or Choke Cherry. Cerasein appears to exert its influence mainly upon the erectile tissue. The influence which it produces upon this tissue is that of a stimulant; as, after a full dose of cerasein, the circulation through the capillaries will be observed more active, and in case this tissue be disordered, and the capillaries over-distended with blood, as occurs in all intermittent and remittent diseases, as well as most scrofulous affections, cerasein will contract the caliber of the capillaries, and restore the circulation in the tissue, or organ composed of the tissue, to its normal condition. You may not be aware that this erectile, or spongy tissue, is the seat of many of the most essential morbid changes in all intermittents, and some other diseases. This is especially the case in ague and spermatorrhœa. During the cold stage of ague we observe the spleen to generally enlarge; until, in the majority of cases, the enlargement is so extensive as to encroach upon the stomach, and press the diaphragm against the base of the lungs and heart, thus most essentially interfering with the circulation and respiration. After the cold stage is past we observe the spleen to gradually diminish in size; until, by the expiration of the entire paroxysm, in ordinary cases, it resumes its normal condition. From this circumstance we have inferred that any remedy which would prevent this periodical hyperæmia, or congestion, would prevent these paroxysms of ague, and repeated experiments have proved this hypothesis to be correct; and cerasein is one of the remedies that we have observed to produce this effect in a remarkable degree. The spleen being composed almost exclusively of elastic erectile tissue, and cerasein exerting such a specific influence upon it, we inferred that its principal power was manifested upon this tissue. Hence the great value of cerasein, as a remedial agent, is its power to control those periodical pathological changes, which are so prominent in a large class of affections peculiar to this country. In intermittent and remittent fevers, cerasein, either alone or in combination with quinine, is a most valuable remedy to arrest the periodicity of the disease. A dose of cerasein, requisite to arrest the periodicity of these fevers, is from ten

to sixty grains, divided into proper doses, and given at suitable intervals during the most intermittent or remittent portion of the paroxysms. In most cases of mild form, in intermittents and remittents, we have found cerasein to act as an antiperiodic with as much certainty as quinine; but in the malignant forms of the affection, there is no remedy known to the profession, on which we can place so much reliance as an antiperiodic, as on the sulphate of quinine. The value of cerasein, however, does not cease with its uses in miasmatic fevers, but it is a valuable remedy in marsh dysentery, periodical leucorrhœa, hysteria, epilepsy, and spermatorrhœa. In the latter disease I have known cerasein to manifest most marked curative power, when all other ordinary remedies had failed. The dose of cerasein is from one to ten grains of the crude article, or from ten to twenty grains of the triturated, repeated at proper intervals.

CHELONIN

Is the active principle of *Chelone Glabra*, or *Balmony*. Chelonin manifests its most prominent influence upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. It is one of those agents that we can trace through all its medicinal impressions upon the living tissues. Chelonin, when introduced into the stomach, in its normal state, in doses of one or two grains every two or three hours, produces a warm and pungent feeling, which is followed by slight nausea, if the remedy be continued for ten or twelve hours. In dram doses chelonin produces nausea, vomiting, and purging; although in a few cases I have given two or three drams, without producing any other effect than slight nausea and mild purging. In one-half to one grain doses, given two or three times a day, it increases the appetite and promotes digestion, without producing any other sensible impression.

In disease the power of chelonin is still more marked than in health. In all cases where the dynamic power of the stomach is interfered with, either by some specific disorder, or by some remote affection, chelonin manifests a most specific power to restore the stomach to its original condition. In cases of dyspepsia, where the indigestion is dependent upon a feeble condition of the muscles, mucous membrane, and glands of the stomach, chelonin is most valuable. In cases where patients are laboring under what they denominate a bilious habit, but which in reality is imperfect digestion,

chelonin given in one or two grain doses not only removes the present difficulty, but entirely restores the digestive organs to their natural condition. Chelonin is also well adapted to restore the energies of the stomach after fever and other acute diseases; especially is this the case when the patient is of a strumous or phthisical habit. I have frequently prescribed small doses of chelonin during the convalescent stage of disease with the most happy effect. In chronic affections, such as phthisis, scrofula, and other debilitating diseases dependent upon imperfect digestion and mal-assimilation, chelonin is of eminent service. In numbers of cases of phthisis I have seen patients improve most rapidly under the influence of chelonin, in combination with iron and cod liver oil. In the case of a lady who came under my notice, where cod liver oil could not be tolerated, I advised it to be used in conjunction with chelonin. The effect was most salutary, as the chelonin enabled the stomach to digest and appropriate the oil to the nutrition of the body. In a case of diabetes I gave chelonin, in combination with helonin; and although the case had been under the most approved Allopathic treatment for a long time without benefit, these remedies afforded almost immediate relief. The remedy had not been used ten days before the quantity of saccharine matter in the urine had perceptibly diminished. It resulted in entire restoration to health.

Another quality manifested by chelonin, is its power to remove parasites from the intestinal canal. I have frequently observed the almost specific effects of this remedy as an anthelmintic. In the case of a girl affected with chorea, where a large variety of remedies had failed to produce a cure, I gave chelonin. It expelled from the alimentary tract a large number of ascarides lumbricoides, which produced a cure of the chorea. I have also combined chelonin with santonin with the most happy effect. Chelonin may be given alone, or in combination with other medicines. A very good method of preparing it, is to add the desired quantity of the medicine to simple syrup, and triturate until a complete mixture is formed. As a vermifuge I have frequently added thirty grains of chelonin, and five grains of santonin to four ounces of neutralizing mixture, triturating them until thoroughly mixed. Dose, one teaspoonful of the mixture every two or three hours until it acts upon the bowels. Where chelonin is given alone, one or two grains is a dose, repeated

at proper intervals. Like most of the concentrated medicines, you will find chelonin to produce the best effects when thoroughly triturated with sugar.

CHIMAPHILIN.

Chimaphilin is a concentrated remedy, derived from the *Chimaphila Umbellata*. Its common names are *Prince's Pine*, *Pipsissewa*, *Winter-green*, *Pyrola*, *Ground Holly*, &c.; and the part used is *the plant*. Its special influence is on the *lymphatic tissues*. It is a very valuable remedy, therefore, in many diseases, such as *cholera infantum*; in which, during the development and progress of the disease, the lymphatics around the abdomen are replete with little kernels, or tumors; in puerperal peritonitis, because the lymphatics are then materially implicated and affected; in leucorrhœa, which originates in the lymphatic tissues; in tumors about the neck; in enlargement of the mammæ; and also in *chronic ulcers*, where aqueous and serous discharges are excreted from the lymphatics. To use chimaphilin aright, however, it is necessary to understand thoroughly its "modus operandi" upon the lymphatic glands. If taken for a length of time—by a female, for instance—the mammæ gradually become absorbed, and atrophy is the result,—the mammæ are softened, and, as it were, flattened. In the male it causes atrophy of the testicles. If one dram be given three or four times per day, the urine will be found thickened. It does not act as a direct diuretic; no uneasiness about the stomach is felt, but there is a marked increase in the solidity of the urine. If continued for a longer period, there is a thinning of the constituency of the blood, producing œdema, leucocythemia, &c. It is not an article of food, making a healthy person more healthy; although it may be used for the removal of disease. In certain maladies the lymphatic system becomes loaded with effete matter, and is thus made the reservoir and source of violent constitutional disturbance. An opinion is gaining ground that the lymphatics are vessels employed for the manufacturing of blood; and that, consequently, the health of the blood, in a great measure, depends on the condition of the lymphatics. When they are in an unhealthy state, the glands of the neck become enlarged, and the result is a permanent enlargement of a scrofulous or tuberculous character. In scrofula the tonsils become loaded with effete matter, and throw out a cheesy substance called tubercles; whilst a bubo is the product of a venereal poison,

generated and terminating in another form of lymphatic affection. In such cases, chimaphilin, operating as a stimulant, removes the effete matter, and assists the process of elimination. It prepares materials for the kidneys to work up and work out the diseased matter of the body first as uric acid, and next as urate of ammonia. But the kidneys cannot thus act and manufacture urine, until the old effete matter is carried to them; and the carrier (so to speak) is chimaphilin. I was recently called to see a child, said by its attendant to have the bowel complaint. I found the lymphatics loaded with effete matter; and while so loaded a cure was a moral impossibility,—the necessary changes for digestion could not occur. For the two previous months it had been under Allopathic treatment, and dosed with opium. As a specific for this difficulty, I gave the child chimaphilin, and it proved a very valuable remedy. Whenever the lymphatics are inactive, causing, as the result, a difficulty in the lungs, the stomach, the bowels, &c., &c., and producing bronchitis, pneumonia, &c., they must be unloaded by the administration of chimaphilin. As a diuretic, however, chimaphilin only moderately increases the quantity of urine. It is not to be supposed that chimaphilin will remove all the diseases to which the lymphatics are subject; but it obviously and invariably exercises a special and efficient influence (which no other remedy can do) in diseases of a scrofulous, tuberculous, and dropsical character.

Chimaphilin, it may also be observed, will increase exhalations from the skin, stimulate the liver to manufacture bile, and produce alvine evacuations, as well as purge the system, and drive out impure lymph through the kidneys. In a measure, too, it will check the ravages of phthisis, prevent the advance of cancer; and while thus acting on the lymphatic glands, it will not, like iodine and potash, break up the red corpuscles, produce irritability, and disturb the organic action of the body generally. The dose varies according to the nature of the case and the constitution of the patient; ordinarily one, two, or three grains, (trituated with sugar, to avoid local irritation, and to diffuse it more readily into the system, and this applies to all “concentrated medicines,”) may be given three or four times per day. This plan I adopted not long ago, in order to cure a bubo. The patient had been mercurialized to an Allopath’s heart’s content (if possible) for months. In a week, or ten days, I discharged him fully recovered; at least as

far as the appearance and the existence of a bubo are concerned; but when a man (and that for months) is mercurialized, he is never again in perfect health, but ever predisposed to a variety of aches, pains, &c. Ten triturated grains (that is, one grain of chimaphilin, and nine of white powdered sugar) is a sufficient quantity to be administered at one time to a child.

COLLINSONIN.

Collinsonin is the active principle of the *Collinsonia Canadensis*, sometimes termed *Hardhack*, *Stone-root*, *Ox Balm*, *Knob-root*, *Heal-all*, *Rich-weed*, &c., &c. This remedy acts especially, and most beneficially, on the valves of the heart; though its worth and influence are not limited to these. All the serous tissues and structures of the body are subservient to its therapeutic power. These serous tissues possess small capillaries, which, when disordered and dilated, suffer fluids to ooze out; and this exudation becomes organized, as in inflammation of the pleura, the endocardium, the pericardium, &c.

Collinsonin removes the exuded organized matter, and causes the abnormal condition to disappear. I, not long since, had a patient, who was so much oppressed with a valvular disease of the heart, that his friends were obliged to carry him up-stairs. He, however, gradually recovered under the influence of collinsonin, and is now attending to his business. Heretofore physicians knew of no remedy for the removal of so distressing and so dangerous a malady. With them it was all *guess-work*, and it fearfully warned the afflicted that death was near at hand. Collinsonin unquestionably affords relief in such cases, and in most instances effects a cure: it, however, must be administered very cautiously. An ordinary dose is from one to two grains, three or four times per day. I have given ten grains five times per day; in one case, thirty grains; but this course is only justifiable under extraordinary circumstances. One dose, I may add, should always be administered at night. Collinsonin also acts with efficiency in cases of chronic peritonitis, especially in those cases which are accompanied with dropsical accumulation in the abdomen. In a case of persistent ascites, where the ordinary remedies fail to afford any thing more than a temporary relief, collinsonin produced a permanent cure. The cure, in this case, I attributed to the influence of the remedy in removing the chronic in-

flammation of the peritoncum, which was the cause of the difficulty. I have known this remedy also to act with much efficiency in removing chronic inflammation in other portions of the serous tissue. I stated that the collinsonin acted most specifically upon the tissues of the heart, and especially the valves; and, I might add, the entire endocardium. During the progress of inflammatory fever, and especially that of a rheumatic character, we frequently notice the patient manifesting great oppression at the præcordial region; is restless and anxious; has a small, feeble, and intermittent pulse, oppressive dyspnœa, jactitation, and syncope. If we listen to the heart, we detect a soft bellows murmur, together with mitral regurgitation, and pulmonary, systolic, and dyastolic murmurs, according to the nature of the alterations connected with the disease. These symptoms plainly indicate the existence of inflammation of the inner structure of the heart; and from the prompt relief afforded by a few doses of collinsonin, its specific character has been demonstrated. In the chronic form of endocarditis, where the symptoms are not so active, but the disease still characterized by its insidious changes, the collinsonin, although acting more slowly, is equally efficacious.

COLOCYNTHIN

Is a concentrated remedy derived from *Cucumis Colocynthis*, and is commonly called *Bitter Cucumber*. It is a *hydragogue cathartic*, and, as the term implies, produces watery evacuations. Its effect is peculiar, and it may be regarded as a *substitute for the lancet*; for, by its administration, a patient is virtually bled without any venesection, (*that debilitating system of mal-practice.*) By acting as a stimulant to the serous tissues, and by the process of endosmosis and exosmosis, it is serviceable in the treatment of dropsy, and these vessels, in return, remove by absorption the dropsical deposits, thus facilitating the desired cure. Colocynthin, however, must be cautiously administered, for I have known the twentieth portion of a grain to cause violent purging and cramps. Hence, in large doses, it is a hazardous remedy, producing, for the most part, inflammation of the pleura, the peritoneum, &c. It is, moreover, apt to bring on nausea, causing the patient to vomit serous matter, and occasionally generates symptoms of cholera by engendering a diseased condition of the serous capillaries, as is indeed the usual con-

sequence of all drastic medicines. But, in small doses, coloeynth has no drastic effect, and is found essentially useful in gouty and rheumatic disorders. In chronic inflammation of the serous tissues, as chronic peritonitis, pleuritis, pericarditis, etc., from the one-tenth to the one-twentieth of a grain, administered three or four times a day, has the effect not only of breaking up any newly-formed adhesions, but so stimulates the diseased capillaries as to restore the tissue to its normal condition. In the case of a lady, where the uterine reflection of the peritoneum was chronically inflamed, producing tenderness of the abdomen, with weight and pressure in the hypogastrium, and most distressing dysmenorrhœa, one-tenth of a grain of coloeynthin, administered twice a day, afforded prompt relief. In numerous cases, where portions of the serous tissue had become debilitated and altered in structure as the result of inflammation, I have found small doses of coloeynthin to act as a decided tonic in restoring the structure to a healthy condition. Although my experience with this drug is not sufficient to fully establish its medical power, yet from the direct toxical impression of the drug upon the serous tissue, together with our own observations of its peculiar action, we are confident that its most reliable medical virtue consists in its tonic influence upon the diaphanous structure. The dose of the coloeynthin is from one-tenth to one-fortieth of a grain, repeated three or four times a day. As an evacuant to dropsical accumulations, from one-half to three-quarters of a grain may be administered once or twice a day.

CORNIN

Is derived from *Cornus Florida*; the common names, *Dogwood*, *Borwood*, *Flowering Cornel*, &c. It is an astringent and antiperiodic, and as such is often used as a substitute for quinine, to which, in some cases, it is preferable, on account of a tonic property which quinine does not possess. It is specially adapted to certain classes of diseases, in which the soft, spongy erectile tissues are involved; hence it is useful in neuralgia, epileptic convulsions, hysteria, ague, intermittent, remittent, and congestive fevers. It, like quinine, is peculiarly valuable in *this country of periodicity*, and in mild cases two to four grains may be administered.

Like other antiperiodics, the great power of cornin is its influence over vegetable malaria. The most casual observer in medicine

can hardly fail to notice the extensive maladies produced by this *materies morbi* when introduced into the blood. Not only intermittent and remittent fevers, but neuralgia, periodical headache, epilepsy, spermatorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa, rheumatism, dysentery, specific inflammations, etc., etc., all not unfrequently have their origin in the existence of malarial poison in the blood. Medicines that eliminate this poison through the emunctories of the body, may prove of great service in removing them; but the most direct method of combating malarial maladies, is to introduce into the system remedies that are known to neutralize this poison. The active principles of the cinchonin and the cornus Florida possess this power; and although the cornin, as now prepared, is far from possessing that potent influence over malarial diseases peculiar to the sulphate of quinine, yet it is of sufficient importance to warrant a most careful investigation. I have used it in nearly every form of periodical disease, and with most happy effect. In periodical dyspepsia I have found it, in doses of one or two grains four or five times a day, a most valuable remedy, differing from quinine, inasmuch as it neutralizes the malarial poisoning without producing searlatina of the tissues. A most remarkable case of spermatorrhœa, connected with great debility and prostration, was cured by taking one grain of cornin four times a day, in combination with one grain of hypophosphite of iron. I have also used this remedy, in combination with gelsemin, in dysmenorrhœa, with most happy effect. During the convalescence of intermittent and remittent fevers, after quinine has interrupted the most prominent features of the disease, one or two grains of cornin, three or four times a day, either alone or in combination with leptandrin, euonymin, leontodion, or iron, as the case may require, is most valuable. In epilepsy, it also promises good results. In two cases, which I have treated with this medicine, an entire cure has been effected; and in other cases it has mitigated the symptoms. The dose of cornin varies from one to sixty grains, repeated at intervals adapted to the case. An ordinary dose for an intermittent fever is ten grains, administered every two hours during the intermission. For epilepsy, and other chronic intermitting and remitting diseases, from two to five grains, four or five times a day.

CORYDALIN.

Corydalin is the active principle of *Corydalis Formosa*, *Turkey Pea*, &c. Corydalin manifests its greatest power as an anti-syphilitic remedy. There is no fact better established than that corydalin, judiciously administered, has the power to remove this malady from the system. Within the last few years I have had most ample opportunity of testing the virtue of a great variety of remedies in the cure of syphilis. The entire inefficiency of the old practice, besides the destructive tendency of the remedies employed, has rendered an inquiry into the therapeutic power of innocent drugs over this disease of signal importance. It was with these considerations that I determined to make a most thorough test of the curative power of our concentrated New School remedies; and, after repeated and extensive trial of corydalin in every form of syphilitic affection, both alone and in combination with other agents, I have demonstrated, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that corydalin removes secondary syphilis with much efficiency and certainty. A case which recently came under my notice, was that of a young man who had been treated in one of the army hospitals for secondary syphilis for four or five months, with all the ordinary remedies, such as iodide of mercury, iodide of potassium, mercurial ointment, etc., etc., all to no purpose. When he came under my charge he had a large Hunterian chancre, involving almost the entire *corona glandis*, and his body was entirely covered with syphilitic lichens. I placed him upon one grain of corydalin, and one-half grain of the sulphate of quinine every two hours, ordered a hot bath every morning, and a wash, composed of ten grains of muriate of hydrastin, to four ounces of water, for the chancre. After continuing this treatment for a time, during which the patient improved rapidly, I omitted the quinine, but continued the corydalin, and in eight weeks the cure was complete. Other cases of secondary syphilis I have treated with the corydalin alone, with the most happy results.

Although I do not claim for corydalin that it is an entire antidote to the poison of syphilis, still I have had sufficient experience in its uses to know that it acts most beneficially, and in many cases will effect an entire cure alone. The corydalin also appears to manifest a tonic influence over the eliminating excretories, such as the skin, kidneys, liver, lungs, bowels, etc.; and in syphilis, as in all other diseases dependent upon the presence of a *materies morbi* in the

blood, the eliminating apparatus is defective. Hence the corydalin may be used in all diseases of this character. In syphilis, I have found that the sulphate of quinine contributes much to its efficiency. Much caution is required in the treatment of syphilis, to prevent exhausting the system, and not unfrequently iron and other tonics are required. The dose of corydalin is from one to ten grains, repeated five or six times a day.

CYPRIPEDIUM.

Cypripedium is the active principle of the *Cypripedium Pubescens*, or *Yellow Lady Slipper*. The crude root has long been used as a tonic, anti-spasmodic, nervine, diaphoretic, and stimulant; hence it is used in hysteria, neuralgia, nervous headache, etc., etc. Previously to the obtaining of the medical virtues of this plant, in the form of cypripedium, it was used in that of an infusion, extract, and tincture. As none of these preparations contain the active medical virtues of the remedy to any considerable degree, but little benefit has been derived from their use; consequently, the medicine has become nearly obsolete. This want of success with these imperfect preparations, has prevented many of our physicians from investigating the medical virtues of the cypripedium, as it has become a habit with most of our writers to speak of the concentrated medicines as representing the medical virtue of crude articles as previously understood, only in a more convenient form. Nothing is farther from the truth than this, as many of the concentrated remedies, in their influence upon the system, have no resemblance to our previous notions of the medical properties of the drugs from which they are obtained. This is most remarkably the case with cypripedium, as it is in nowise adapted to fulfil the indications for which the crude plant has been prescribed. One or two grains of the cypripedium, taken every two or three hours, and continued for three or four days, produces at first an exhilarating effect upon the mind and nervous system. After thirty or forty grains have been taken, this feeling of mental elasticity gradually yields to a sense of quietude, and in some cases a feeling of intellectual fatigue. The influence upon the stomach is not perceptible, nor does it seem to exert any particular impression upon the bowels. In several cases where we experimented with its use in healthy persons, the specific gravity of the urine was diminished from two to five de-

grees after taking twenty or thirty grains for three or four consecutive days. Upon my own person, on taking one dram every day for five days, I found that at first it produced a stimulating influence upon the brain and nervous system; but on the third, fourth, or fifth day, a sense of weight and oppression upon the mind, with a slight disposition to drowsiness, as if I were more under the influence of a sedative than a narcotic. This has been the effect upon a large number of cases upon whom I have experimented in a state of health. In disease, I have found that it manifested its principal power in cases where the gray nerve tissue was disordered, either as the result of over-mental exertion, of reflex nervous excitement, or of some specific poison, as alcohol, vegetable and animal malaria, etc. In several cases of epilepsy, where I believe the disease was produced by reflex nervous irritation, I have found two or three grains, administered three or four times a day, to exert a most beneficial influence; although, in no case, have I succeeded in entirely curing the disease with it. In a case of spermatorrhœa, accompanied with great nervous prostration and dejection of spirits, I administered one grain every two hours, for ten or twelve consecutive days, with the most happy effects, as it not only removed the mental despondency, but seemed to impart new tone and vigor to the nervous system. In many cases of chorea, in which the disease was caused by exhaustion of the nervous forces, I have found cypripedium, in doses of one grain, in connection with one or two grains of carbonate of iron, administered every two or three hours, for several weeks, to produce perfect cures. In a case of amenorrhœa, connected with hysteria, great nervous debility, and mental despondency, I effected an entire cure in about twenty days, by giving one grain, and one of iron per hydrogen, every three hours during the day. In typhus and typhoid fevers, where the cerebro-spinal forces have become exhausted, as indicated by typhomania and general prostration, I have found from one-half to one grain, administered every one or two hours, to be followed by an immediate mitigation of the symptoms, and a permanent improvement of the patient. In delirium tremens I have found this remedy most valuable, and, in connection with lupulin, have succeeded in effecting most astonishingly favorable results. In cases where dyspepsia, or other disordered conditions of the stomach and bowels, is the result of over-mental exertion, anxiety, or grief, one or two grains, taken four or five times a day, will afford entire relief.

From a most extensive use of this article in diseases connected with the nervous tissue, especially those in which there is a want of nerve power, the cypripedium fills a vacancy which has long existed in the materia medica. With it, wakefulness may be converted into quietude and sleep, mental anxiety into calmness, enfeebled and exhausted nerve force into tone and vigor. It should be triturated, one grain to nine of sugar, and can be administered either in the form of powders, pills, or with simple syrup. Dose, from one-half grain to four or five grains, repeated at intervals of every two or three hours, as the case may require.

DIGITALIN

Is the active principle of the *Digitalis Purpurea*. This remedy appears to manifest its influence upon the heart, arteries, and urinary apparatus, although its toxical impression is principally manifested upon the cerebro-spinal system. In medical doses, it is found to reduce the action of the heart, and impair nervous energy. Previously to the introduction of veratrum viride, digitalin was extensively used in fevers and inflammations as an arterial sedative; but it was found, that while it lessened the action of the heart, it also impaired the integrity of the nervous system to such an extent that in adynamic forms of fever it produced too great exhaustion. Since veratrin produces all the sedative effects peculiar to the digitalin without exhausting the nerve force, it is now almost universally used in its stead. Digitalin, however, is not without its use, as it is found to act specifically upon the reproductive organs, and has been used extensively as an anti-aphrodisiac, especially in spermatorrhœa; I have myself treated a large number of cases of spermatorrhœa, depending upon excessive venery, with this agent, with the most happy effect. My method of administering it, is one-sixteenth to one-twentieth of a grain, every night, upon retiring. I have also used this agent with remarkable success in several cases of obstinate nymphomania. It seems also to have a controlling influence over the muscles and nerves of the urethra, as I have found it most beneficial in several cases of incontinence of urine.

CASE.—A boy, aged ten, who had been under treatment for some three or four months, where belladonna and gelsemin had failed, together with other remedies in common use for this disease, I entirely cured the lad in two weeks by administering one-thirtieth of a grain of digitalin every night upon retiring.

A medical friend related to me, a few days since, that he had successfully treated a number of cases of dropsy with this agent, and that he had found it also a remedy of great value in congestion of the kidneys and albuminuria. I have also used it in several cases of hysteria and nervous irritability as an anæsthetic; and although it is far inferior to aconitin, in doses of from one-eighth to one-tenth of a grain I have found it to lessen sensibility, and in some cases to produce almost entire anæsthesia: hence it may be used with advantage in cases of neuralgia, and increased sensibility of the nervous system originating from chronic diseases. I have tried the remedy extensively in epilepsy, owing to the remarkable success of my colleague, Professor Oldshue, in the treatment of these affections with a decoction of digitalis. He claims that by administering full doses of the decoction, three or four times a day, to epileptic patients, that he has found it to be almost a panacea. Apprehending that the digitalin was the active principle of the digitalis purpurea, I selected several marked cases. That of a young man, age sixteen, who had been epileptic from youth. I succeeded in producing a decided intermission of the epileptic paroxysms, which, however, returned in a few months, and upon renewing the remedy it had no impression upon the disease.

Another case, that of a young girl, age thirteen, who had been epileptic some four or five years. Although it was a marked case of epilepsy, the paroxysms were not severe, and the system had been very favorably impressed with medicines previously to the commencement of the use of the digitalin. I commenced, however, to administer it, one-eighth of a grain, three times a day, and continued it until slight vertigo ensued; then omitted the digitalin, and gave two-grain doses of sulphate of quinine every two hours for two consecutive days, after which I resumed the use of digitalin, and continued for some six or seven weeks this treatment, together with mild purges, well-regulated diet, and other hygienic measures, and, as I believe, entirely cured this case.

The other case is still under treatment; and although I have observed favorable impressions from the digitalin, I have yet no satisfactory evidence that it is going to effect a cure. The digitalin does not appear to manifest the accumulative power that is attributed to the crude article, and in this respect it may be used with more safety than the infusion, decoction, or tincture of the digitalis. I

have not discovered any peculiar property of digitalin that is not attributed to the crude article; however, future experiments with this very active agent may develop some power that is not yet known. The dose of the digitalin is from one-sixteenth to one-fortieth of a grain, triturated with sugar, and repeated two or three times during the day.

DIOSCORIN.

Dioscorin is the active principle of the *Dioscorea Villosa*, or *Wild Yam*. For a long time the crude plant has been known to possess most peculiar medical virtues, especially in nervous diseases, and more particularly in bilious colic; but only recently the concentrated article has been introduced into general use. As prepared by our pharmacutists, it is the active principle of the plant, combined in its natural proportion; hence it is supposed that it represents the real medical virtues of the plant. The experiments made with the dioscorin were first directed to its influence over bilious colic, owing to the reputed power of the crude article over that disease. The first instance in which I used this remedy, was in the case of a lady, about forty years of age, who had been laboring under a severe form of the affection for three days, in spite of the usual remedies taken to relieve her. I ordered two grains to be given every fifteen minutes, followed by a small draught of hot water. The second dose relieved the violence of the paroxysm, and in the course of two hours the vomiting and pain had been entirely controlled, although there were gastric and enteric inflammation for several days, which yielded, however, to hot packs, aconite, and veratrum. Subsequently I used the remedy in a number of cases under more favorable circumstances, and in each instance immediate relief was the result, and in no case in which I have used the dioscorin previously to the use of other remedies, have I found inflammatory symptoms developed: hence I have every reason to believe that they would occur very rarely in bilious colic, if they were not produced by pernicious medication. On consulting with my medical friends, I learn that their experience is similar to mine; and knowing that what is known as bilious colic was simply a hyperæsthesia of the umbilical plexus of nerves, or one of the forms of neuralgia, I determined to try it in other nervous affections; consequently, I have used it in nearly every form of painful neuralgia, and have found it equally valuable. In facial neuralgia, hyperas-

thetia of the spine, brain, uterus, and other portions of the nervous system, its power is most marked, and in nearly every instance relief has been afforded. Of course, the causes, predisposing and exciting, received their due attention and appropriate treatment, as well as other complications.

As to the extent to which I have used the drug, I would remark, that although I have not kept a detailed account of all the cases, yet I have prescribed it constantly for five or six years, and with almost uniform success. My experience with it, as well as such information as I could obtain from others, leads me to believe that it possesses more power over painful nervous affections than any other remedy in the materia medica. Its influence on the system appears to be of a more specific character than otherwise, as it relieves the pain, without producing any remarkable constitutional symptoms; for, after taking one or two grains every two hours for a few days, the system appears to re-act, and the pain and paroxysm disappear, the appetite becomes natural, and the bowels and kidneys, together with all the emunctories of the body, assume their natural functions. In most chronic nervous affections, I combine the dioscorin with some preparation of iron, and use such other adjunct remedies as the nature of the case demands. In malarial districts, I use it with sulphate of quinine. The ordinary dose, in bilious colic, is ten or twenty grains of the triturated remedy, every ten or fifteen minutes, followed by a draught of warm water; in other nervous affections, from five to ten grains, every two or three hours. As to its influence on the healthy constitution, I will give the experience of two of my former students,—each testing the drug when in a perfect state of health, and each being ignorant of the effect experienced by the other:—

Philadelphia, January 4th, 1865.

I commenced taking dioscorin, in half-grain doses, three times a day. Soon after taking the first dose, I experienced considerable pain in the abdomen, which was soon followed by a slight diarrhoea. I continued taking the drug until I had taken twenty-five doses, but did not observe any farther effects. I then increased the dose to one grain, and was again seized with abdominal pains, as well as diarrhoea, which soon passed off; and although I continued its use until I had taken twelve one-grain doses, no other effects were perceptible. I then discontinued its use for three days, when I again

commenced with the dose increased to two grains; and after taking four doses, was seized with such a severe griping pain in the abdomen, that I was obliged to abandon the experiment. Since I commenced the experiment, I find that my appetite is very much increased.

HENRY A. SUMMERS.

January 16th, 1865.

I commenced taking one-half grain of dioscorin, with the following effects:—First dose caused a slight feeling of fulness in the head, with an increase of saliva, and an agreeable sweetish taste. Symptoms continued three hours. The dose was taken three times per day, on the 7th and 8th, with like effects. On the 9th, the dose was doubled in the morning, which caused a slight continued pain in the abdomen, as if the point of a finger were placed upon the umbilicus, and pressed upward and backward. At noon the dose was tripled, with an increase of the severity of the symptoms, and defecation, which is uncommon at that period. In the evening the dose was quadrupled, but I fell asleep before its action commenced, and remained undisturbed about four hours, when I awoke in a horrible dream, feeling much pain in the abdomen; but it soon subsided, and I again fell asleep, awoke soon, and found myself sore upon pressure. I now took five doses in one, or three grains. In one-half hour there was fulness in the head, speedily followed by severe pain in the abdomen, more spasmodic than heretofore. During the intermissions there was a burning sensation, which lasted three hours. I now thought it the part of prudence to discontinue the experiment. The soreness lasted two days.

J. C. MICHENER.

I would remark, as to these tests, that I have the experience of others, and they all testify to the same results. I have also tried the remedy upon my own person, and witnessed almost the same effects as those of my students.

EUONYMIN.

This is the active principle of the bark of the *Euonymus Atropurpureus*, or *Burning Bush*. The Sulphate of Euonymus is much the prettiest preparation, and is of a dark color, and on being exposed to light it becomes darker, and in time will turn entirely black. Doses given every two or three hours, for twenty-four

hours, will bring on cholera morbus; if continued still longer, there will be nausea, and lastly, vomiting of a bilious character. I have taken one-half dram and felt no nausea, but at the expiration of twelve hours I have had nausea, vomiting, and purging, with bilious discharges from the bowels. If the liver be engorged, there will be discharged quantities of bile. In weak and debilitated persons it will cause uneasiness of the bowels and abdomen, but no vomiting.

Euonymin acts on the liver, and its main office seems to be to manufacture bile for the stomach and duodenum. It will hasten the formation of bile, as some articles of food make blood. You can make bile by this remedy, but there must be bile material in the blood.

To a lady, a patient of mine, who was very weak and feeble, on whom I tried many of our most valuable remedies without success, and knowing that her digestion was impaired, I gave small doses of euonymin, one-half grain in pill every night. She took these for a week, when she had free evacuations of the bowels. It does not stimulate the vascular system, but acts as a stimulant to the liver, causing proper action of the bowels, improving digestion, affecting the tissues generally, and bringing on a healthy condition of the whole system.

It will repair diseases of the bones,—in necrosis I have known benefit to result, and in some cases cures have been made, by giving nourishment or bone-making material in connection with euonymin. Euonymin will assist the liver to perform its functions, but, like all other medicines, will by long usage lose its effects. Has euonymin any other virtue? Is it a tonic? What is a tonic?—something to give tone to the frame, to make the heart beat faster, and to produce a stimulation of the whole arterial system? If so, it is not a tonic. But if it is to act on the liver, strengthen the stomach and digestive organs in general, then it is a tonic. If it is to act on the heart, by reducing its action, and lowering the circulation, then it is a sedative. This remedy will make gastric fluid, by action on the coats of the stomach specifically. It arouses the action of the pancreas, and relieves the liver. The dose is from one-eighth to one-half grain three or four times a day; of the triturated, from five to ten grains, once, twice, or three times a day.

EUPHORBIN.

Euphorbin is the active principle of the *Euphorbia Corolata*; common name, *Bowman's Root*, *American Ipecacuanha*, etc. The euphorbin, in two or three grain doses, is emeto-cathartic; and in one-tenth to one-sixteenth grain doses, it is diaphoretic, and increases the action of the skin: it also acts slightly as an arterial sedative and as an alterative. By continuing the use of this remedy for two or three days, in one-eighth or one-tenth grain doses, every three hours, the alvine evacuations are increased, and in cases of congestion of the liver much benefit is frequently produced. I have used this remedy quite extensively to maintain gentle diaphoresis in fevers; and from its influence to excite the secretions, and stimulate the emunctories of the body, where the fever is of the sthenic form, it is a very valuable remedy. I have also used this remedy in syphilis, in combination with phytolaccin and corydalin; and it is of great value in obstinate constipation of the bowels dependent upon inactivity of the liver. It is also of service as an emetic. Although its action is prompt, it is far inferior to lobelia, as it is more liable to debilitate the digestive organs, and produce permanent derangement of the system. In malarial fevers, however, where the liver and digestive organs are so much involved, and the power of the disease will tolerate a drastic remedy, a free emeto-cathartic operation from this drug frequently produces most happy effects; indeed, I have known some obstinate cases of intermitting and remitting fevers entirely interrupted by the ordinary emeto-cathartic operation of the euphorbin. I have also used this remedy in glandular enlargements, for the purpose of producing absorption, and found it, in combination with menispermin and sulphate of potash, in the proportion of one grain of sulphate of potash to two grains of menispermin, and one-tenth of a grain of euphorbin, administered every two or three hours, a most effectual remedy. A case, which was pronounced cancer of the mammæ by several physicians, was treated with this remedy by a medical friend, and, by the aid of a simple cold compress, the tumor was entirely absorbed. I have also used this remedy, in combination with helonin, in Bright's disease of the kidney; and, in one case, where, after the continued use of the helonin for several weeks, the albumen in the urine remained undiminished, by the addition of one-sixteenth of a grain of euphorbin to two grains of helonin, administered every

two hours, the quantity of albumen soon became diminished, and, by the aid of cod liver oil, quinine, and iron, the patient was entirely cured. I have also used small doses in cases of colliquative sweats, in hectic, and in other debilities of the system.

In this case I have used it as a tonic to the sudoriferous glands; and a very obstinate case of night sweats, connected with phthisis, was entirely removed by giving the twentieth part of a grain of euphorbin every night; upon retiring. Usually, one or two doses of this remedy per day, in these cases, is followed by great relief. As an emetic, as I have previously remarked, the euphorbin is active and prompt in evacuating the stomach. Hence it may be used in cases of poisoning, where an active and prompt emetic is required, as it is equally efficacious and effectual as sulphate of zinc or sulphate of copper, and may prove far less injurious to the tissues of the stomach. The dose of the euphorbin as an emetic, is from two to ten grains, administered in a little warm water; as an hepatic or alterative, from one-fourth to one-tenth of a grain, four or five times a day; as a stimulant to the surface, to prevent perspiration, from one-fifth to one-thirtieth of a grain, two or three times a day.

EUPURPURINE.

Eupurpurine is the active principle of the *Eupurtorium Purpurium*; common name, *Queen of the Meadow*. The eupurpurine is a genuine uterine tonic. There is, perhaps, no remedy of the materia medica that exerts a more powerful tonic impression upon the uterus than does the eupurpurine. The eupurpurine, when taken in doses of five or ten grains, has the effect to stimulate uterine contractions; and, in cases of pregnancy, it has been known to produce abortion, by producing premature labor. Hence it has great value in cases of uterine inertia during labor, or where there is much debility and feeble uterine contractions. The eupurpurine operates with great certainty as a tonic to the uterus, peculiar to ergot. It may be used in all cases where ergot has been prescribed, with equal certainty of effect in producing labor, or restoring or producing permanent uterine contractions, without producing any disastrous effects upon the blood, so peculiar to large doses of ergot. I have administered this in a large number of cases of complete uterine inertia, in combination with capsicum and other stimulants, and have found most happy and immediate effects

In cases of debility of the uterus, it is a remedy of remarkable value. In the large number of cases of uterine leucorrhœa, caused by exhaustion of the uterus and chronic metritis, the eupurpurine, administered in doses of one-half to one grain, four or five times a day, affords almost immediate relief. In cases of prolapsus uteri, and in retroversion of the uterus, and, in fact, in all cases where there is debility of the uterus and its appendages, the eupurpurine can be relied upon as a tonic and stimulant to these parts.

A case, which recently came under my charge, was that of a lady, who had had four or five miscarriages, and had never succeeded in carrying a child to its full period. She had been under the treatment of several of the most eminent physicians of the city; and, although the most rigid hygienic and medical treatment had been instituted, all her efforts to mature her period of gestation had been abortive. She was in the third month of pregnancy, and within two or three weeks of her usual period to abort, when she came under my charge. I commenced her treatment by giving one grain of the eupurpurine, in combination with one-half grain of iron per hydrogen, three times a day. I ordered a cold sitz bath, with friction, once a day. This treatment I continued, with the addition of occasional light purges, for two or three months, when iron was omitted, and the sitz bath, with the eupurpurine, was continued until full term, at which time she was delivered of a fine, healthy daughter.

Another was the case of a lady, who had been married fourteen years, and had been constantly troubled with amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa; and although she was exceedingly anxious to have a family, to her knowledge had never been *enceinte*. I commenced the treatment with one grain of eupurpurine, and one-half grain of hypophosphite of iron, three times a day, and also administered small doses of leptandrin and euonymin at bed-time, as she was also laboring under hepatic difficulties. I continued this treatment for some four or five months, together with the use of vaginal injections, and decoctions of cinchona and hydrastis Canadensis. Her health very much improved, her courses became regular, leucorrhœa disappeared, and in seven months from the time of the commencement of her treatment she had the satisfaction of realizing her long anticipations and wishes. During the treatment I administered helonin and eupurpurine, in the proportion of one-tenth of

a grain of helonin to one-fourth of a grain of eupurpurine, three times a day. She matured a healthy child. Other cases of a similar character have been treated with this remedy, and with similar results. I have also used this remedy in several cases of impotency.

A gentleman, who had been impotent for upwards of four years, has been under my charge for the last six months. For the first two months I prescribed all the usual remedies in this disease, without effect. I then employed the eupurpurine. For the last four months he has been taking from one to five grains, three or four times a day; and although not yet entirely well, he has so far recovered, by the use of this remedy, as to demonstrate its value in these diseases. I have used it also in other cases of a similar character, and with most satisfactory effects. From the experience I have had with the eupurpurine, I am satisfied that it is a great tonic to the reproductive apparatus of both male and female; and in all those diseases where the organs have become exhausted, either by sympathy with other diseases, or from abuses, this remedy, judiciously administered, will serve a most valuable purpose.

The dose of the eupurpurine, to resuscitate exhausted labor, to restore tone and vigor to the uterus, and to hasten uterine action in cases of uterine inactivity, is from one to five grains, administered every half hour, until thirty or forty grains have been given; as a general uterine tonic, from one to three grains, taken four times a day, either in combination with iron, cod liver oil, hydrastin, or other tonics, or alone, is the ordinary dose. In cases of impotency, from one to five grains may be administered three or four times a day. This remedy, like other concentrated remedies, operates best by being triturated with sugar, or in simple syrup.

EUPATORIN.

Eupatorin is the active principle of the *Eupatorin Perfoliatum*. This remedy, when administered in doses of from five to ten grains, acts as an emeto-cathartic; but, in medical doses, it appears to manifest a tonic influence over the digestive apparatus. This is especially the case as to its influence upon the stomach. One-eighth to one-fourth of a grain, administered four or five times a day, increases the tone and vigor of the stomach, improves the appetite, and renders digestion more complete: in doses of from half a grain to one grain, it appears to extend its influence to the liver, increasing

the secretion of the bile, and imparting a healthy tone to that organ. Hence it is a remedy of much value in all forms of dyspepsia, dependent upon a debilitated state of the stomach, and torpid and inactive liver. It also appears to extend its influence to the erectile tissues, and manifests more or less antiperiodic properties. Two or three grains, administered every two or three hours during the aggression of remittent and intermittent fever, has the effect to interrupt its periodicity, and in cases where there is a vitiated condition of the stomach, or a loaded condition of the liver, this remedy may be used with the greatest advantage, especially in combination with small doses of quinine. I have frequently administered, in obstinate and remittent fevers, from one-half to one grain of eupatorin, in combination with one or two grains of sulphate of quinine, with the happiest effects. I have also used this remedy with decided advantage in obstinate constipation of the bowels, dependent upon general inactivity. This remedy has also been highly recommended for its tonic influence over the uterus; but although I have administered it frequently, I have never found it to act as a direct uterine tonic: indirectly, it may benefit uterine diseases, by restoring the general integrity of the system. The great use of this remedy, so far as known, is in debility of the stomach, torpidity of the liver, and in intermittent and remittent diseases. Eupatorin may be compounded with other concentrated remedies to decided advantage,—as eupatorin, in combination with leontodin, for diseases of the liver; eupatorin with frazerin, for debility of the stomach. It may also be compounded with chalybeates, where there is an exhausted state of the blood.

The dose of the eupatorin for a debilitated state of the stomach, is from one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain; as a mild stimulant and tonic to the liver, from one-fourth to one grain; in intermittent fevers, from one to two grains every two or three hours.

FRAZERIN.

Frazerin is the active medical principle of the *Frasera Carolinensis*, or *American Columbo*. The American columbo has long been used in various forms of disease, but mostly as a tonic, antiseptic, and febrifuge. Dr. Beach recommends it in dyspepsia, jaundice, and general debility. It has also been used as a mild purge in constipation and hepatic difficulties. Dr. King, in his

American Dispensatory, remarks that the fresh root causes nausea and vomiting, but the dried root is a mild tonic. He does not mention the frazerin, which is the active principle of the plant, and has been in use for several years. The frazerin is not the only active principle of great value which Dr. King has omitted to mention in his Dispensatory. The frazerin, when taken in five or ten grain doses, when the person is free from disease, produces mild catharsis, with slight nausea, and in dram doses causes vomiting and purging. In small doses it increases the appetite, and gives additional vigor to the digestive organs. In disease it appears to direct its medicinal efforts principally to the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. It also appears to exert a tonic influence on the liver, and in indigestion which is dependent upon congestion of the gastric capillaries or softening of the mucous membrane. It exerts a most decided tonic effect in giving tone and vigor to the tissues, and producing a healthy action. In congestion of the mucous capillaries, it relieves the condition by giving tone to the parts, and thus relieving the engorged vessels. It also produces equally healthy conditions of the mucous membrane of the bowels, and is especially adapted to remove that ulcerated condition of the mucous surface, which is so frequently the sequel of typhus, typhoid fever and dysentery. In feeble and debilitated habits, where a gentle tonic, mild aperient, and diuretic are indicated, we have no article in the materia medica which fulfils these indications so perfectly as frazerin. It not only increases the alvine evacuations, but augments the renal secretions. I have also found it of great value in chronic vaginitis and leucorrhœa. In spermatorrhœa, connected with constipation and derangement of the digestive organs, it is also valuable. In chronic inactivity of the liver, connected with congestion of the hepatic capillaries, in doses of two or three grains twice or three times per day, it produces a tonic impression, and restores the hepatic secretion. The dose is from one to ten grains of the triturated frazerin, three or four times a day.

GELSEMIN.

Gelsemin is the active principle of the *Gelsemium Sempervirens*; *Yellow Jessamine*. There are but few remedies connected with our concentrated materia medica that appear to possess the power, and manifest the medical virtues, that are peculiar to the gelsemin. The

toxic impression of the gelsemin is manifested upon the brain and nerves, as it produces vertigo, tremor, and paralysis. A student of mine, who by mistake swallowed two grains of gelsemin, experienced the following symptoms:—Two or three minutes after taking the gelsemin, he felt a strange sensation in his head, and an involuntary closure of the eyelids took place. In two or three minutes this paralysis appeared to extend to all portions of the body. He attempted to walk, but fell immediately upon the floor; whenever he attempted to move, he felt a peculiar, strange sensation in his head; and upon lying perfectly quiet, although he was almost entirely powerless, he was entirely conscious of every thing that was going on around him. He had neither nausea nor vomiting, nor was there any disturbed condition of the stomach or bowels. His respiration was at first hard, but in a few moments it became slow and somewhat difficult. His circulation was sluggish, and the pulse exceedingly feeble; his extremities became cold, and in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes the surface was completely immersed in a cold perspiration. He was restored by the use of half grain doses of camphor, large doses of brandy, and an emetic of sulphate of zinc. After his partial recovery, he experienced, for several days, a feeble, languid, debilitated state of the muscular system; he also passed large quantities of urine, and was troubled with tenesmus, and some bloody discharges from the bowels. Writers have attributed different properties to the gelsemin. By some it has been supposed to manifest peculiar power over fevers; and in the western and southern sections of the country it has been quite extensively used in nearly all forms of fevers, especially in intermittents and remittents. It is even supposed by some to possess anti-periodic powers, and others have claimed it to be a substitute for cinchona. It has been variously used as an arterial sedative, to control the action of the heart, as a remedy for leucorrhœa and neuralgia; and, in fact, there are but few affections in which this remedy has not been recommended.

As I have frequently remarked relative to the *modus operandi* of medicines, we can form but feeble ideas of the real medical virtues of any remedy by the toxic impression, when administered in large doses. The poisonous influence of the remedy upon the system is one thing, and the medical power or virtue is another. Many writers on therapeutics suppose that because a remedy pro-

duces a drastic or powerful influence upon the system, it is capable of curing diseases of a similar character to those which it creates. Although this may prove true in some instances, yet, in a great variety of cases, this is not so. Upon carefully watching the therapeutic action of the gelsemin, we find that it has a specific influence on certain organs and tissues; for instance, the twentieth of a grain of gelsemin produces a peculiar effect upon the small muscles of the eye; the eyelids become paralyzed, and I have found the fortieth of a grain to produce complete ptosis.

Another peculiar impression I have noticed is its influence upon the capillary circulation of the mucous membrane, in cases of congestion and inflammation of the mucous surface. It appears to have the effect of controlling these vessels, and lessening the hyperæmia, removing the engorgement peculiar to that tissue, preventing exudation, and thus controlling a very important class of maladies. It was from the peculiar effect of this remedy upon the mucous surfaces, in ozæna, bronchorrhœa, leucorrhœa, catarrhal affections of the bladder, stomach, and bowels, that first led me to use it in dysentery. Regarding this as a specific form of catarrh of the colon, I commenced the use of the gelsemin in these diseases, and for the last six or seven years I have had a most remarkable opportunity of testing its virtues in nearly every form and variety of this affection, and I am most confident that there is no remedy that possesses equal power and influence over this form of catarrh of the bowels as the gelsemin. I do not claim that gelsemin will cure every form of dysentery, without the aid of other remedies; but I do claim that it possesses the power of arresting the inflammatory action, and that most promptly. In small doses, it affects the inflammatory condition of the tissues, controlling the inflammation, and arresting the exudation. It has an anæsthetic influence upon the nervous system, and completely relieves the tormina and tenesmus.

Some years since, during an epidemic of dysentery, I had an opportunity of testing the virtues of this remedy, after the ordinary means had failed. There were three cases in one family; two small boys, and one little girl. They had been prostrated by the disease from one to two weeks. Astringents, opiates, quinine, counter-irritation, and all the ordinary resources of the profession had been applied in vain. They were regarded by their attendant

physicians as hopeless cases. It was deemed by the practitioner that these were proper cases for the power and virtues of gelsemin. I took these cases under my charge, in the presence of several physicians, for the purpose of testing the virtues of this article in the most prominent degree. Having first evacuated the stomach by lobelia, and bathed the surface in tepid water, I commenced the use of the gelsemin in doses of one-sixteenth of a grain, on each of the cases, every half hour. The oldest was ten, the next seven, the other four years of age. I did not deem age as requiring any change in the quantity of the remedy. I repeated the gelsemin until I had administered half a grain. This was accomplished in the course of twelve hours. At the expiration of this period the tormina, which had been most harassing, and the tenesmus, which was most exhausting, had entirely disappeared. The discharges were essentially controlled; and although the system was extensively prostrated, and there was general exhaustion, still, so far as the active character of the disease was concerned, it was essentially controlled. I then resorted to small doses of quinine and hypophosphite of iron, every hour, for twenty-four hours, together with milk punch and animal broths. At the termination of this period the tormina and tenesmus slightly returned, together with the dysenteric discharges; but, upon the administration of two or three doses, of the sixteenth of a grain of gelsemin, they were entirely controlled. Thus, by administering the remedy two or three times a day, or as often as the symptoms manifested themselves, together with the proper hygienic measures, these cases recovered. During this epidemic, gelsemin was administered to between seventy and eighty cases, with almost uniform success. Indeed, so successful was this treatment, that in seventy cases, I only lost two; whereas, in the former treatment the mortality had been quite large.

I have also tested this remedy in other most severe epidemics, and have found it quite as much of a specific for dysentery as is the sulphate of quinine for intermittent and remittent fevers. There are some of our practitioners, who do not regard this remedy as possessing all the powers claimed for it. During the last five or six years, they say, they have tested the remedy, and it has not succeeded. It must be borne in mind that dysentery may depend upon a variety of causes; and, previously to its administration, the causes, so far as practicable, should be removed. One of the most

common causes in marshy countries, is animal malaria. In these cases the gelsemin should first be administered, to overcome the inflammatory excitement in the mucous tissues; quinine to be used for the purpose of removing the periodicity. Where dysentery is dependent upon vitiated ingesta, this should be removed. Where dysentery is caused by zymotic poisons, constantly introduced into the system, in the form of innocuous gases from the decomposition of animal matter, as in camp dysentery, the cause should be removed before the disease can be completely cured; and even in these cases gelsemin will remove the inflammatory action, and control the discharges. A student of mine, who has recently been through all the more important campaigns of the late war, and who has had most remarkable opportunities for testing the power of gelsemin, states, that not in a single case has it failed to produce the most happy effects. In camp dysentery and diarrhœa, he has found this remedy alone adequate to meeting the most severe indications; and while his co-laborers of the medical staff were perplexed, and met with ill success in the treatment of these forms of disease, he was most triumphantly successful with the use of gelsemin. One difficulty, he states, which he labored under, was, that it was not on the supply table. He remedied it by supplying his own.

It must be borne in mind that the gelsemin is a most powerful remedy; and while it possesses the most active remedial properties, it is capable of producing disastrous consequences. Large doses of gelsemin are sure to be followed by most fatal effects; therefore the necessity for using it with great caution, especially in cases of great debility.

The gelsemin has been used successfully, not only in dysentery, but in diarrhœa, and especially that caused by an exhausted and debilitated state, or by inflammation and congestion of the mucous surface; and it is more than probable that the gelsemin will be found a remedy of equal value in cases of cholera. I have long since administered this remedy in cases of cholera morbus, in combination with the compound syrup of potassa and rhubarb, and with the most happy effects. This remedy, as I have intimated, extends its influence to the entire mucous tissue, and is capable of controlling all inflammatory diseases; consequently, it is a remedy of great value in bronchitis. It is equally valuable in cases of ozæna, in bronchorrhœa, in chronic inflammation of the stomach, colon, ileum, je-

junum, and the rectum. It is also a remedy of great value in chronic catarrh of the bladder and the urethra. Many of the cases of supposed spermatorrhœa, are merely the result of chronic urethritis. These cases I have known to be immediately relieved by the use of small doses of gelsemin, and even spermatorrhœa itself has been controlled by the use of this remedy. In cases of vaginal and uterine leucorrhœa, I have also found this remedy of great value. It must be remembered that it is not designed to remove all the pathological conditions of the system that may exist in these diseases; but that its influence is specific, so far as known, upon the mucous membrane, having a direct tendency to relieve the capillary congestion, and to restore these vessels to their normal condition; consequently, where there are complications, it can be administered with other remedies,—as, for instance, in dysentery, where there are hepatic complications, it may be administered with leontodin. In case it is complicated with marsh fevers, in combination with quinine; or in a diseased condition of the blood, in combination with iron; or in an exhausted state of the nervous system, in combination with iron and phosphorus. In diseases of the bronchia, it may be administered in combination with stillingin; and in cases of diseases of the bladder, it may be used with helonin. Thus it may be compounded with other remedies, according to the complication, and with the most happy effects. Not only has it a peculiar specific influence over the capillary structure of the mucous surface, but it seems to manifest an anæsthetic power over the nervous system, and has been used with advantage in hyperæsthesia, especially of the umbilical plexus, in combination with dioscorin. This combination of dioscorin with gelsemin, has been found to be almost a specific for this disease. It is also used for other forms,—neuralgia and hysteria, and hysterical affections. But its medicinal influence upon the nervous system will require farther investigation.

The ordinary dose of gelsemin, for dysentery, is from one-sixteenth to one-thirtieth of a grain, administered every fifteen minutes, half hour, or hour, according to the severity of the case and the age of the patient; and for nervous affections, from one-tenth to one-sixteenth of a grain. One-tenth is rather a large dose. In ordinary cases I have often used one-fiftieth, and one-hundredth of a grain, in chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes, with most decided advantage. The gelsemin should be thoroughly triturated, either

with lactin or sugar; and the most convenient form is to add a few grains of the triturated article to a tumbler of water, and administer in teaspoonful doses, as the patient may require it.

GERANIN.

Geranin is the active principle of the *Geranium Maculatum*; common name, *Geranium*, or *Crane's Bill*. The essential principle of the article is the tannic acid which it contains. Nearly all bitter herbs contain a greater or less quantity of this acid. Mr. Merrell's preparation of geranin is almost entirely tannic acid. The medical properties of the geranin, so far as we have been able to discover, consist in its power to stimulate and contract the caliber of the capillary vessels, more especially those of mucous surfaces. Hence it has been used as an astringent, to interrupt exudation in catarrhal affections, and chronic inflammatory diseases of the mucous membrane generally. Its main benefit, so far as we have been able to ascertain, consists in its power to arrest active hemorrhage from the mucous membrane. Hence, in fifteen or twenty grain doses, it may be used in hæmoptysis, uterine hemorrhage—hemorrhage from the bowels, which occurs in fevers,—and it may be compounded with gelsemin, and other remedies, which operate specifically upon the mucous tissues, to impart tone and vigor to this structure. Although it is a remedy of considerable value, yet I have not found it to act specifically in curing any very important disease. Future experiments with it may develop some property with which we are not yet acquainted.

The dose of the geranin, as an astringent to the mucous surfaces, is from two to three grains; as an active astringent, in cases of hemorrhage, from ten grains to a dram.

It has been claimed by some, that it possesses antiperiodic power; and for this object I have given dram doses, every two or three hours during the apyrexia of fevers; and in a few cases, I think, I have derived benefit from it.

GOSSYPIIN.

Gossypiin is the active principle of the *Gossypium Herbaceum*, or *Cotton Root*. The medical virtues of the gossypiin first attracted the attention of the profession, by the slave women of the South using it as an abortant. They are in the habit of making a strong

decoction of the fresh bark, and drinking from a gill to a pint; and it is said that it has a wonderful power over the uterus, and seldom fails to produce abortion. From this peculiar effect it was supposed that this remedy might be used with decided advantage in uterine affections, and accordingly it has been recommended, and largely experimented with. The gossypiin represents, to a very great extent, the medical virtues of the crude article, and it is used in the place of the ergot, for the purpose of producing uterine contractions in tardy labor, and has served a valuable purpose. Although it may not possess the same power that is manifested by the ergot or caulophyllin, still it exerts a decidedly stimulating and exciting influence over the contractile muscles of the uterus. I have used this remedy in a large number of cases of tardy labor, in doses of from two to five grains, and have found it to give tone and vigor to the uterus, without causing a disordered condition of the system generally, or in any way interfering with labor, only to increase its progress. I have also used this remedy in diseases of the uterus, such as amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, and have found it to act very beneficially, especially in combination with caulophyllin, iron, and other remedies, as they might be indicated by the complication.

The gossypiin acts also as a diuretic, increasing the activity of the kidneys, and hence it has been used by some practitioners quite extensively in a disordered condition of these organs, with decided advantage. It has also been used, in combination with sulphate of potassa, for various pathological conditions of the uterus, such as cauliflower, concretions and ulcerations of the uterus, and cancerous degenerations of the uterine structure, with success. But, I apprehend, that the essential benefit derived was from the use of the potassa, and not from the gossypiin. In cases of dysmenorrhœa, in combination with iron by hydrogen, I have found it a remedy of decided value, in the proportion of one grain of the gossypiin to two grains of the iron, five or six times a day. To stimulate the uterus in tardy labor, from three to five grains may be administered every half hour, or hour; and for a debilitated and exhausted condition of the uterus, one or two grains, three or four times a day, may be found of value.

HAMAMELIN.

Hamamelin is the active principle of the *Hamamelis Virginica*, or *Witch Hazel*. The hamamelin appears to have a specific influ-

once upon the mucous membrane of the vagina, uterus, urethra, bladder, and ureters. Although it unquestionably affects other portions of the mucous surface, still it manifests itself with more particular power over the mucous membrane of the vagina and urethra than in other parts of mucous surfaces. In ten to fifteen grain doses, repeated three or four times a day, I have known it to produce violent contractions of the vagina, and a smarting burning sensation, followed by a prurigo; in the same doses, administered in the male, I have known it to produce irritation of the urethra, followed by a discharge and ardor urinæ, both in the male and female. In medical doses, it operates most beneficially upon these organs, when they are in a state of disease or debility. Hence the remedy is of great value in vaginal leucorrhœa, and in urethral irritation. I have a vast number of cases of ardor urinæ in the female, and urethral irritability; and this remedy, in doses of one or two grains, three or four times a day, affords almost immediate relief; and in cases of vaginal leucorrhœa, in doses of one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain, three or four times a day, this is a most prompt remedy.

A lady came under my charge, not long since, who had been treated for vaginal leucorrhœa, for several years, by a very prominent physician of this city, without obtaining any relief. She was decidedly opposed to taking strong medicines. I gave her one grain of the trituated hamamelin, four times a day, together with tepid vaginal injections, sponge baths in the morning, and a nutritious diet. The result was, that the vaginitis was controlled in the course of a week or ten days, and the leucorrhœa was entirely cured in the course of a few weeks.

I have used this remedy in a great many cases of a similar character, and found it equally efficacious. I have also used it in a great many cases of catarrh of the urethra, in connection with diseases of the prostate gland, and have found it, in doses of from one-fourth to one-half grain, a most serviceable remedy. I have also used this article with decided benefit in catarrh of the uterus and bladder, in combination with gelsemin, and have found it to be a most prompt remedy.

A gentleman, who came under my charge, not long since, who had been troubled with catarrh of the bladder for several years, was entirely relieved in the course of ten days, by the use of one-

sixteenth of a grain of gelsemin, and one-eighth of a grain of the hamamelin, every three hours.

A lady, who had been treated by several physicians, for diseases of the bladder, with injections of the nitrate of silver, and other caustics, and the case pronounced a cancerous affection of the bladder, was entirely cured by the use of hamamelin and gelsemin, in the course of four or five months. I have also used this remedy with decided advantage, in cases of *bronchorrhœa* and *ozæna*; and, in combination with stillingin, I have found it of benefit in bronchitis. It has also been extensively used in hemorrhage, uterine and other forms, and is regarded as a very reliable remedy.

The dose of the hamamelin is from one-sixteenth to one-half of a grain, repeated at intervals of several hours, for chronic disease of the urethra, uterus, bladder, and vagina; and for hemorrhage, especially if it be of the active character, from two to three grains may be administered every two or three hours. The hamamelin, like other remedies of this class, may be triturated with lactin or sugar, or it may be mixed, first with sugar, and then triturated in simple syrup.

HELONIN.

Helonin is the active principle of the *Helonias Dioica*, or *Uncorn Root*, *Starwort*, &c. The helonin, when taken in doses of from five to fifteen grains, acts as an emeto-cathartic, producing a griping, burning sensation in the epigastrium, and great activity of the salivary glands. Indeed, I have known most perfect salivation to follow the use of large doses of helonin. In doses of from one to five grains, it produces an irritability of the stomach, and slight purging, with a burning sensation of the bowels, irritation of the urethra, pain in the kidneys, which is followed by albuminuria, indicating congestion, and large discharges of urine, with slightly increased specific gravity. In medical doses, of from one-half to one grain, it appears to exert its power principally over the kidney, bladder, ureters, urethra, uterus, and vagina, and the assimilating organs. The disease which is most promptly influenced by this remedy, is diabetes, for which it has been used extensively, and with most happy effects. I have myself treated a large number of cases of diabetes with this drug, and have invariably found it to diminish the quantity of saccharine matter in the urine in the course of a very few days; and by the continued use of it, in combination with

cod liver oil, iron, and quinine, I have been most successful in curing many bad cases of this affection.

A case recently came under my treatment, of a young man, aged twenty-six, who had been troubled with diabetes for several years. His urine had been analyzed by several of the best chemists in the city, and large quantities of saccharine matter detected. By allowing the urine to evaporate in the sun upon glass, crystals of sugar would appear in a few moments, and the presence of sugar in the urine was detected by all the ordinary chemical tests. I commenced the treatment of this case, for the purpose of testing the specific power of the helonin in this affection. I gave him one-half of a grain of helonin every two hours during the day, for sixteen consecutive days. The quantity of saccharine matter gradually disappeared, so that at the termination of the sixteen days very small traces of sugar could be detected in the urine. His general health had been reduced by the disease; and, for the purpose of restoring it, I gave him quinine and cod liver oil, in the proportion of one grain of quinine and one teaspoonful of cod liver oil, every three hours, for three days, when I again resorted to the helonin, and continued it for fourteen days. By this time all traces of saccharine matter had disappeared. I then resorted again to cod liver oil and quinine for four or five days, then gave him small doses of helonin and iron, and a nutritious diet. By this, and other hygienic measures, I succeeded in entirely curing the case in four months. Several other marked cases have been treated in a similar way, and with the same result.

Another disease, which seems to be controlled by this remedy, is granulated kidneys, or Bright's disease, or albuminuria.

A gentleman, about sixty-five, who had been afflicted with Bright's disease for several years, and treated by prominent Old School physicians in this city, applied to me about two years ago. I commenced the treatment by administering one-fourth grain doses of helonin, four times a day, in one teaspoonful of best French brandy. I continued this treatment for some three or four weeks. The albumen gradually diminished, his appetite improved, his bowels became more regular, and the general condition of the system was greatly improved. I then added to the helonin one-half grain of chelonin, and one grain of iron by hydrogen, or the ferri redactum. Of this compound I administered one dose every two or three hours.

I also applied an irritating plaster over the region of the kidneys, recommended an alkaline bath, nutritious diet, and out-door exercise. The patient improved rapidly for several weeks, when he was seized with intermittent fever. I then omitted the remedies, and gave quinine and iron, together with aconite, and such other remedies as are used to control the fever. Upon recovering from his attack of fever, the albumen re-appeared in the urine in large quantities, and by the use of the helonin it soon diminished. The helonin, chelonin, iron, and cod liver oil, were then used, in combination and alternation, for five or six months, together with some general tonics, which resulted in a permanent cure. I mention this case, not because it is the only one I have treated with this agent, but because it is a marked case of degeneration of the kidneys in its worst form.

I have treated a large number of cases of albuminuria, following scarlatina, and other exanthematous fevers, with helonin, and have found it to operate with almost uniform success.

The helonin also operates as a direct tonic and stimulant to the bladder, urethra, vagina, and uterus; hence, in cases where there is uterine, vaginal, or urethral debility, the helonin, either alone or in combination with other remedies, will prove of great value. It is also a remedy of great power to stimulate the assimilating organs; hence, in many forms of dyspepsia, and other diseases of mal-assimilation, not connected with diabetes or degeneration of the kidneys, it may be used with great advantage. I have frequently prescribed this remedy, in combination with other remedies, in phthisis and scrofulous affections, and have almost uniformly found that it improved the appetite, and gave power and tone to the digestive apparatus, thereby aiding the use of other remedies in the cure of these diseases. It has also been used as a general tonic for atrophy of the muscles and the system generally; and I have found it beneficial in some cases, with a combination of hydrastin and iron. The most direct effect and permanent influence of this remedy are manifested on diseases of the stomach and kidneys, as I have previously mentioned.

Helonin is said to possess vermifuge properties, and hence it has been used in combination with chelonin and santonin, to remove parasites from the alimentary canal.

The dose of the helonin, in ordinary cases, is from one-half to

one and a half grains, every two or three hours, or two or three times a day, as the case may seem to indicate. As I have previously stated, it may be compounded with other remedies. It can be triturated in sugar, and in simple syrup, and made more palatable in that way.

HYDRASTIN, HYDRASTIA, AND MURIATE OF HYDRASTIA.

These are the concentrated principles of the *Hydrastis Canadensis*, or *Golden Seal*. The hydrastin acts almost specifically and purely as a tonic to the muscles, while the muriate of hydrastia operates more directly as a tonic to the mucous tissue. Hydrastia appears to operate as a general tonic; and, like helonin, stimulates the assimilating organs, having a most powerful influence in a weak, debilitated condition of the limbs. I have a large number of cases that are usually denominated rheumatism, indicated by a painful condition of the muscles. This is especially the case in phthisical or scrofulous patients. Nothing is more common than to have patients apply, with pain of the pectoral, deltoid, clavicular muscles. Sometimes this pain extends to the muscles of the limbs, and it is almost uniformly pronounced by physicians to be a species of rheumatism or neuralgia, and is most unsuccessfully treated. This painful condition of the muscles is a very different affection from that of rheumatism, and is not associated in any way with that disease, nor is it amenable to the same form of treatment.

Myalgia, or a painful condition of the muscles, almost always occurs, where the muscles are thin, feeble, and exhausted by over-exertion. Hence, during a paroxysm of coughing, in phthisical cases, the respiratory muscles become exhausted and painful. Thus pain in the chest is the result. The muscles of the back and limbs may also become fatigued. Owing to this feeble state, they will not tolerate much exercise; and not unfrequently the patient is still farther debilitated, and the disease very much aggravated by this painful condition of the muscles. We have, in the hydrastin, almost a specific. It appears to manifest its power directly upon the muscular fibres, giving tone, vigor, and energy to these organs, thereby relieving their hyperæsthesia. I have found hydrastin to operate more beneficially, however, in combination with iron, iron by hydrogen, hypophosphite of iron, or the simple carbonate of iron, which frequently aid the power of hydrastin to overcome this painful affection.

The dose of the hydrastin, for this disease, is from one to two grains, administered every two or three hours during the day, for two or three weeks.

The muriate of hydrastia, which is another preparation of the hydrastis Canadensis, is a remedy of great value, from its peculiar tonic influence on the mucous membrane. Hence, in all cases where there is a debilitated condition of the mucous tissues, or where there is a complication of diseases, producing an exhausted and enfeebled condition of the tissue itself, the muriate of hydrastia is a most potent remedy in exanthematous fevers, as scarlatina, diphtheritis, and rubecula. The muriate of hydrastia is an invaluable remedy, as it prevents a solution of the continuity of this structure, which is one of the most prominent features of these diseases, and restores the integrity of the tissue when it has been destroyed by them. It is also a remedy of great value in chronic inflammation of the mucous tissue; in chronic gastritis, for instance. In enteritis, chronic inflammation of the vagina, uterus, and urethra, it serves a most valuable purpose. In chronic ophthalmia, it is almost a specific.

The dose of the muriate of hydrastia, is from one-eighth to one grain, triturated in sugar, and administered every two or three hours. Like other remedies of this class, it may be administered alone, or in combination with such drugs as the nature of the case may appear to indicate.

The hydrastia, as I have previously remarked, is a general tonic, and may be used in dyspepsia, and in all cases where there is general debility, in combination with iron, cod liver oil, and other tonics, or alone, as the case may seem to indicate.

The hydrastia also possesses diuretic properties; hence it has been used in diseases of the kidneys, where there appears to be nausea, or general debility of the organs, with decided advantage.

The dose of the hydrastia, is from one-half to one grain, repeated at proper intervals.

HYOSCYAMIN.

Hyoseyamin is the active principle of the *Hyoscyamus Niger*, or *Henbane*. Hyoseyamin is one of those anæsthetics that operate in a most peculiar manner upon the brain and nervous system. Alone, it possesses the power to relieve pain, or hyperæsthesia of the nervous system produced by disease, at the same time causing

some peculiar sensations, particularly upon the nerves of special sense. There are many interesting cases of the effect of this remedy upon the nervous system, when taken in poisonous doses. It is related that two French soldiers, after eating a quantity of the fresh shoots of the plant, became in a very short time quite giddy, stupid, and speechless. The pupils were dilated, eyes insensible to light, pulse small and intermittent, breathing difficult, jaws locked, and the mouth distorted. Sensibility was extinct. The limbs were cold, the lower extremities palsied, the arms were convulsed, and there were delirium and coma. They were cured, however, by active emetics, purges, and vinegar. According to Vicat, a man and his wife ate the root, and soon experienced much difficulty in swallowing, stupor, and inflammation of the brain. Cases of impotence are reported, resulting from the use of this drug.

The hyoseyamin represents very closely the medical virtues of the hyoseyamus, only in a far more concentrated form. The most important property displayed by the hyoseyamin, is its power to stimulate the brain and nervous system in low forms of fever, and in other diseases in which there is great prostration.

I had recently a case of typhoid fever, in which there were strong indications of ramollissement of the cerebellum, manifested by typhomania, partial paralysis of the lower extremities, and great muscular relaxation. These symptoms were relieved by the use of one-sixteenth of a grain of hyoseyamin, one-eighth of a grain of eypripedin, and one grain of the hypophosphite of soda, every two or three hours. In other cases of low, muttering delirium, connected with fever, I have found that from one-sixteenth to one-thirtieth of a grain of hyoseyamin, administered every two or three hours, has a most beneficial effect.

The hyoseyamin, like the hyoseyamus, possesses slight purgative and diuretic properties, so that in cases where there is intense pain, as in rheumatism, peritonitis, and pleuritis, the hyoseyamin may be compounded with asclepin, or other remedies influencing these tissues, to a decided advantage, as it will afford temporary relief, by relieving the painful condition of the part, and at the same time have a stimulating influence upon the liver and kidneys, thus relieving the system of any *materiæ morbi* which may exist in the blood as an excitant of these inflammatory conditions. I have also used the hyoseyamin in neuralgic affections, and in neuralgia de-

pendent upon a malarial influence. In combination with quinine and iron, it is a valuable remedy. It may be used largely as a substitute for the sulphate of morphia, and in some instances it is far preferable, as it will produce anæsthesia, without causing constipation; or, in other words, impairing the secretions. Much care should, however, be observed in its use in cases of debility, as, while it may serve a valuable purpose in many nervous affections, it may, if continued for any great length of time, produce great nervous exhaustion, and sometimes prostration of an alarming character. I have known the one-sixteenth of a grain, administered at repeated intervals of every two or three hours in the course of a day, to be followed by the toxical impression of the drug. In some nervous affections, as in cases of deafness, I have compounded it with small doses of strychnin, in the proportion of one-tenth of a grain of the former, to one-thirtieth of a grain of the latter, administered two or three times a day, and have found it a most valuable remedy. It is also of much benefit in cases of amaurosis, in combination with strychnin and the tincture of *rhus radicans*. The dose of the hyoseyamin will average from the one-sixteenth to the one-thirtieth of a grain, repeated two or three times a day, in ordinary cases; and, in very severe ones, the one-tenth or one-fifth of a grain may be given every two or three hours, until the painful condition of the diseased part is relieved.

IRISIN.

Irisin is the active principle of the *Iris Versicolor*, or *Blue Flag*. The usual properties ascribed to the irisin, as well as the crude article, are that of alterative, diuretic, purgative, anthelmintic, hydragogue, etc. Now, as I have previously stated, these terms, as used in medicine, are mere vagaries, as they do not represent any definite ideas as to the real nature and character of the drug. By examining our materia medica, you will find these properties ascribed to nine-tenths of all the drugs; and we would suppose, that by referring to them, most of them might be used to fulfil all these indications. Now, it is not true that all of our remedies possess these qualities, or that they act so indiscriminately upon the human organism. *Iris versicolor*, or the irisin, has a peculiar influence upon certain organs and tissues of the body, and either directly or indirectly may excite and influence all the organs and tissues. But

when we ascribe to the irisin almost identically the same properties that writers attribute to podophyllin, leptandrin, euonymin, and leontodin, it must necessarily leave the student of medicine and the practitioner in great doubt as to the real nature and character of the drug. Now, when we administer it in doses of ten or fifteen grains in health, it produces slight nausea; and if the dose be repeated every two or three hours, it will be followed by vomiting and drastic purging; but in small doses of one or two grains, given two or three times a day, it excites the alvine evacuations, and stimulates the action of the lymphatics, as well as that of the skin and kidneys. It will also be observed that there is an increased quantity of bile with the fæces, that this bilious matter undergoes no particular modifications, as in the use of mercurials; consequently, it is inferred that the irisin operates as a stimulant to the liver, increasing its functions and power to secrete and manufacture bile, without producing any medicinal pathological conditions. Hence this remedy has proved of great service in the treatment of almost all forms of hepatic difficulties, depending upon inactivity and inertia, acting as it does as a general stimulant and excitant to the organ. As a matter of course, it should not be administered in cases where there is hyperæmia, or increased vascularity of these vessels. It also acts as a stimulant to the absorbents and lymphatics; and, from this fact, it has been largely used in diseases of the glandular system dependent upon the existence of some morbid matter in the blood, as syphilis. In combination with phytolaccin, podophyllin, or corydalin, it forms a most valuable remedy in these diseases. It has been remarked by some practitioners, that syphilitic affections could not be cured without the use of mercurials. From the experience I have had in this disease for the last twenty-five years, and the last ten years in a very extensive practice, I have not used a single grain of any mercurial preparation in the treatment of these diseases, and have been most uniformly successful. I have used the irisin in these affections with great benefit.

Irisin has always been used extensively in diseases of the kidneys, especially where there is any inactivity of the organ; hence, when the kidneys are largely taxed by the excessive use of rich, nutritious food, or where there is a strong rheumatic constitution, this remedy may be used with great advantage in removing these poi-

sons, which accumulate in the blood and lymphatics. I have used the irisin, combined with colchicum, in rheumatic affections, dependent upon an inactivity or want of proper function performed on the part of the kidney, with the most happy effect. It has also a stimulating effect upon the uterus; hence, in malignant affections of this organ, it may be used with decided benefit. It has also been used in indurated, and in inflammatory conditions of the glandular system. In enlargements of the axilla, mammary and inguinal glands, irisin is a very serviceable remedy.

The dose, as an antisyphilitic, is from two to three grains, administered three or four times a day; as an excitant and stimulant to the liver and kidneys, one or two grains, given two or three times a day. In cases of induration of the lymphatics, from one-half to one grain, administered four or five times a day, in combination with iron, cod liver oil, and ether, (remedies which act specifically upon this tissue,) will be a sufficient dose.

JALAPIN.

Jalapin is the active principle of the *Ipomœa Jalapa*, or *Jalap*. Jalapin may truly be said to be a hydragogue cathartic, and manifests its power especially upon the serous tissues; hence it may be used to great advantage as an evacuant, to relieve the organs of the accumulating fluids, resulting from exudation during the progress of the disease, especially in chronic inflammation of the serous membranes, as in peritonitis, pleuritis, pericarditis, etc. In inflammation of these tissues, exudation occurs; that is, liquor sanguinis escapes into the cavities, producing various forms of dropsy, when it undergoes that peculiar alteration. It frequently becomes necessary to remove these fluids. This can be done by evacuants, remedies which so stimulate the capillaries of the serous membrane as to cause them to pour out large quantities of serum, thus emptying the blood-vessels, and causing the absorbents to refill them. The only way to use the jalapin to evacuate the various cavities, is to administer about one-eighth or one-fourth of a grain every two or three hours, until free hydragogue catharsis is the result. If the system be overcharged with the remedy, it produces a drastic influence, nausea, and vomiting. We should carefully guard against this, except when we use the remedy mechanically, for the purpose of evacuating cavities. Medicinally, this drug may be

used with decided advantage in inflammations of this tissue, as in small doses it acts as a stimulant and excitant to the capillaries of the serous tissue, without producing a purgative influence; hence, when the serous capillaries become debilitated, as in chronic inflammation, either of the peritoneum, pleura, pericardium, or any other portion of this tissue, it should be used only in doses of the one-thirtieth part of a grain. I have used this remedy largely in the treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis, in combination with other remedies. I have used it for the purpose of preventing effusion and extensive exudation, which are so liable to occur in inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, and I have found it most serviceable. In several cases which have been under my treatment, in which I have administered the jalapin, in combination with quinine, iron, aconite, veratrum, and such other remedies as the case indicated, I have found it to serve a most valuable purpose, in preventing effusion, either into the cavities or substance of the brain, or spinal column. I have also used it in cases of chronic synovitis, in one-sixteenth or one-twentieth grain doses, repeated two or three times a day. I have used it for the purpose of evacuating the fluids in the abdomen, as in cases of ascites. The dose, then, of jalapin, as a purge, is from one-fourth to one grain; and as an excitant or stimulant, from one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of a grain, repeated every two or three hours.

JUGLANDIN.

Juglandin is the active principle of the *Juglans Cinerea*, or *Butternut*. In doses of from one to two grains, the juglandin acts as a drastic purge, producing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, if continued, it is followed by a peculiar exanthematous eruption very much resembling the flush of scarlatina. In medicinal doses, it acts specifically as a tonic to the mucous membrane and dermoid tissue; hence its great value in exanthematous fevers and chronic cutaneous affections. I have used this article extensively in skin diseases, in combination with antiperiodics. The idea of combining antiperiodics with remedies which act upon the skin for cutaneous affections, was first suggested to me by the beneficial influence derived from arsenical preparations. Having for a long time used arsenic as an antiperiodic, I was led to suppose that the beneficial influence of the drug in skin diseases

was dependent upon its antiperiodic properties; and in this I have been fully confirmed by the extensive use of antiperiodics, in combination with remedies that operate specifically upon the skin. The great objection to the use of the arsenical preparations, is their peculiar influence upon the blood, producing degeneration of this fluid to such an extent as to develop a most serious, and frequently fatal pathological change. The juglandin, as I have previously remarked, acts as a direct stimulant and tonic to the cutaneous surfaces; hence I have used it in chronic eczema, herpes, pemphigus, rupia, acne, impetigo, ecthyma, lichens prurigo, ichthyosis, molluscum, and in all other forms of cutaneous diseases, and have found it to act with more certainty in these affections than any other preparation or single drug that I have used. In chronic herpes and eczema I have found this remedy, combined with quinine, almost a specific. My usual method of administering it in these affections, is one-sixteenth of a grain of juglandin, and one-half grain of sulphate of quinine, four or five times a day. In some cases I have found that a large dose of the juglandin would operate beneficially, while in others a much smaller portion would be all that would be required. In the acute forms of cutaneous diseases, the juglandin appears rather too exciting and stimulating. A very convenient form of preparing this remedy, is to triturate one or two drams with sugar, and then add a suitable portion of simple syrup, and administer it alone, or in combination with quinine, as the case may indicate. Juglandin is also used as an excitant to the mucous membrane, in cases of chronic constipation. It also increases slightly the action of the kidneys, and has been used in small doses to correct urinal difficulties. It has been of much value in ozæna and catarrhal affections. But the greatest benefit derived from the use of this drug, is in chronic inflammation of the derma. As I have previously remarked, the dose is from one-twentieth to one-half of a grain, repeated at proper intervals.

LEONTODIN.

Leontodin is the active principle of the *Taraxacum Leontodin*, or *Dandelion*. There are but few remedies that possess a more direct influence over the liver, in imparting tone, and hastening its production of bile, than the leontodin. It has long been desired that some remedy could be found which would exert a stimulating, al-

terative, and tonic influence upon the liver, and fulfil the various indications that are claimed for mercury. It is known to every practitioner that the mercurials possess medical and toxical powers of the most disastrous character. Notwithstanding this, it is claimed that it produces a specific influence over the liver, and other glands of the body. It is also acknowledged that it possesses the power of producing degeneration of these tissues, as well as of other organs and tissues of the body, thus establishing in the system a pathological condition quite as disastrous to the patient as the liver affection, or other glandular diseases for which they are administered. In the leontodin we have this remedy. To be sure, it does not act with the same power that is peculiar to the mercurials; but when administered in a proper form, and in suitable quantities, it produces most decided stimulating, tonic, and invigorating effects upon this very important organ. Ten to twenty grains, administered three or four times a day, increases the alvine evacuations, and produces large and free discharges of bilious stools, indicating a decidedly increased activity of the liver. In those diseases where there is a torpid state of this organ, where there are clay-colored stools, and other indications of the absence of bile, if the system be in a condition for the production of bile by this organ, then the leontodin seems to hasten the transformation and development of bilious matter, and causes the liver to generate an increased quantity of this fluid. It also possesses a decided influence over the glandular system generally. It may be used in those cases where alteratives are supposed to be necessary. In marsh malarial districts, and in warm climates, there is a decided indication for the leontodin. In the majority of fevers, it may be compounded with quinine, iron, and other agents. While the quinine will control the periodicity, and neutralize the malarial poison, iron may restore the integrity of the blood, and the leontodin will excite the glandular system to secrete and eliminate, and thus bring about those healthy physiological conditions which have been interrupted by the influence of the malarial poisons, and the effects of the disease generally. In cases of hypertrophy of the liver, and degeneration of the structure, while it may not possess the power to produce changes always most favorable, it invigorates, and in many instances interrupts, or prevents farther degeneration, and restores this organ to its normal condition. It is also a most valuable re-

medy in dysentery, especially of malarial character. Combined with gelsemin and quinine, it proves most valuable in the various forms of typhus, typhoid, and other fevers. It is also serviceable as an excitant to the glandular system, preventing that inactivity of the glandular apparatus which is so characteristic of this disease. I have known cases where the tongue was parched, sordes accumulated on the teeth, and where there was every indication of congestion of the liver, to be relieved by a few grains of leontodin. Leontodin may be used in all those cases where mercurials are supposed to be indicated, and it can be relied upon as a most decided hepatic excitant and tonic, and that, too, without producing any morbid or pathological condition which would be injurious to the patient. The dose of the leontodin, as a mild alterative and stimulant, is from one-half to one grain, administered every two or three hours. Where the direct impression is required, from ten to fifteen, and even twenty grains, are frequently indicated; and if it be desired that a purge should be added, then give small doses, say from the one-sixth to the one-tenth of a grain of podophyllin, and four or five grains of leontodin. I have also administered it, when I desired a common purge, in combination with jalapin, adding one-half grain of jalapin to five or ten grains of the leontodin. Frequently, in congestion, marsh malarial fevers, and where there is congestion of the portal circulation, I have found most speedy relief to follow its use. It has been employed in syphilitic affections; and although inferior to other remedies, still it can be used in some cases with advantage. I have compounded leontodin with euonymin, corydalin, phytolaccin, and other remedies of this class, and in the tertiary and secondary forms have found it sometimes of benefit. I have used it quite extensively in combination with sulphate of soda, in the proportion of two grains of the former to one-half grain of the latter, with decided benefit.

LEPTANDRIN.

Leptandrin is the active principle of the *Leptandra Virginica*; *Culver's Physic*, or *Black Root*. As the leptandrin was formerly prepared, it very feebly represented the active principle of the plant; but now our pharmacutists have so far perfected their manipulations as to obtain all the essential virtues of the leptandra Virginia in the form of leptandrin, so that in this article we have a very good remedy. Its specific influence appears to consist in stimulating the

digestive apparatus, especially the stomach, bowels, and liver. In large doses leptandrin is an active cathartic, and in small doses it is an alterative to the mucous tissue, liver, and glandular system. Generally, the great influence of this article is seen in chronic diseases. In the treatment of dyspeptic diseases, where there is inactivity of the stomach, or want of proper digestion, or where there is a torpid state of the liver, inactivity of the bowels connected with constipation, small doses of leptandrin, combined with frazerin, xanthoxilin, hydrastin, or other remedies which may be administered, prove of the greatest value. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, especially when connected with pulmonary derangement, leptandrin, combined with the muriate of hydrastia, is almost a specific. A large number of cases of chronic diarrhœa occurring among our returned soldiers, have been promptly cured by the use of this remedy; and that, too, after a most extensive use of nitrate of silver, mercurials, and astringents, by the Old School practitioners. A case came under my charge, of a soldier troubled with chronic diarrhœa and congestion of the liver for several months, terminating in the degeneration of the blood, resulting from the use of mercurials, dropsical effusion into the cellular tissue, extensive debility, and a strong tendency to tuberculous inflammation of the lungs. This case was promptly relieved by means of iron per hydrogen, leptandrin, and the muriate of hydrastia. I have frequently used leptandrin in connection with gelsemin, in the proportion of one-sixteenth or one-twentieth of a grain of the former to two of the latter, four or five times a day, in cases of dysentery, and other diseases of the bowels. Leptandrin has a most beneficial influence upon the digestive organs. I have, in a very large number of cases of inveterate dyspepsia, entirely relieved the symptoms in a few days, by the use of leptandrin and frazerin. As a mild alterative, and excitant to the liver, it may be used in combination with leontodin, modifying the leontodin, by slightly increasing its purgative power, and imparting more vigor and tone to the digestive organs, whilst it aids in stimulating and exciting the liver. I have known doses of leontodin and leptandrin, one grain of the former to two of the latter, to be followed by copious bilious discharges, and the distressing pains relieved promptly. It is also of benefit in glandular affections. It may serve a valuable purpose, like the leontodin, in syphilis. As an eliminating agent, it increases the powers of the

emunctories of the body. The purgative dose is four or five grains, given until the desired effect is produced. As it is a mild hepatic purge, it operates freely, without producing any constitutional disturbance, or in any way impairing the general integrity of the constitution, or debilitating the stomach or bowels. As a mild excitant and alterative, from one-half to one grain, given every two or three hours, in ordinary cases, is the dose; but, in more severe forms of chronic disease, from one to three grains may be given. Leptandrin, like all other agents of this class, should be triturated in lactic acid or sugar, and afterwards mixed with simple syrup, and administered in any form that is most palatable.

LOBELIN.

Lobelin is the active principle of the *Lobelia Inflata*. It represents closely the emetic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic properties of the lobelia inflata, and is used in all cases where the lobelia is recommended. There is, perhaps, no remedy introduced into the materia medica within the last quarter of a century, that occupies so prominent a position, and serves such a valuable purpose, as that of the lobelia inflata and its active principles. Although it does not seem to possess specific powers over any direct tissue of the body, yet its general influence over the entire organization is such as to render it a remedy of vast importance. In doses of from one to five grains, it is an efficient emetic, and may be given in all cases where emetics are indicated. The best method is to give one or two grains, every five minutes, in a little warm ginger tea, until free emesis is produced. It is of great value in asthma, especially when combined with sulphate of quinine. From one-fourth to one-half grain of the former, with one or two grains of the latter, given four or five times a day, is almost a specific for this troublesome affection. It is of much service in bronchitis, for producing expectoration. In pneumonia, it is almost a specific, when given every two or three hours, in doses of from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain, triturated in sugar. It is also of much benefit in catarrhal affections. In all those diseases where an emetic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, or nauseant, is required, the lobelin serves a most valuable purpose. It is quick and energetic in its emetic powers to relieve a vitiated stomach, reduces the action of the heart, and produces a general relaxation of the entire system; hence it may

be employed in a great variety of diseases, either alone, or in combination with other remedies.

LUPULIN.

Lupulin is the active principle of the *Humulus Lupulus*, or *Hops*. It should not be confounded with the lupuline, the pollen of the hops. The lupulin manifests a direct tonic, sedative, and anæsthetic influence upon the nervous system, possessing in its anæsthetic properties influences similar to that of the sulphate of morphia, while at the same time producing tonic impressions, imparting tone and vigor to the nervous system, and relieving the hyperæsthesia, or increased sensibility. The lupulin is most successfully used in delirium tremens, debility of the nervous system, in low forms of fevers, and spermatorrhœa. I have used this remedy, combined with cypripedin, with most decided advantage, in a large number of cases of mania-a-potu. A case recently came under my charge, of a man laboring under this difficulty, who had been treated by two very prominent physicians, with the ordinary remedies, without success. I commenced the treatment by giving a full emetic of lobelia; after which I gave two grains of lupulin, and one of cypripedin, every half hour, and applied a mustard paste to the spine and abdomen. The object, in giving the lupulin and cypripedin, was to check the vomiting, increase the general tone of the circulation, and produce a calm condition of the nervous system. After using this remedy for twenty-four hours, I opened the bowels by means of an enema of warm water and citrate of magnesia. I then administered the lupulin alone for several days, and until the patient was able to be about the room. I then gave hypophosphite of iron, in connection with the lupulin, in the proportion of one grain of the former to two of the latter, every three hours, and under this treatment he recovered in the course of ten days. I have also found the lupulin of great value in typhus fever, especially in the latter stage of the disease. Typhomania has frequently been relieved, in a very short time, by the use of this remedy, combined with cypripedin. This drug is of much value as a nervine to females laboring under a general debility of the nervous system, from dyspepsia, uterine diseases, and other affections producing nervous prostration. The lupulin also possesses antiperiodic properties, and has been successfully used in hysteria, epilepsy, intermittent and remittent fevers,

and other periodic affections. I have interrupted the paroxysm of the remittent fever, by administering ten grains of lupulin, every two hours, until two drams were taken. I have also cured some bad cases of hysteria with this remedy, and have found it to afford great relief in epilepsy. It is one of the most valuable remedies we possess in the treatment of spermatorrhœa. From five to ten grains, taken at night, together with proper hygienic and dietetic measures, have cured quite a number of inveterate cases of this complaint in my practice. It is of much benefit in abnormal excitability of the brain, produced by excessive mental anxiety.

The dose, as an antiperiodic, is from ten to fifteen grains, every two or three hours; as a stimulant to the nervous system, from one to two grains; as a remedy for spermatorrhœa, from three to five grains, taken once or twice a day. Compounded with iron, much benefit may be derived from this remedy in most nervous affections.

LYCOPIN.

Lycopin is the active principle of the *Lycopus Virginicus*. The lycopin acts as a tonic, stimulant, and astringent to the mucous membrane, especially to that of the bronchia; hence it is of great value in bronchorrhœa, chronic bronchitis, inflammation of the fauces, etc. I have found this remedy to act with great promptness in hæmoptysis, in doses of from five to ten grains. In a large number of cases which I have treated of these diseases, I have uniformly found the lycopin to afford prompt relief, arresting at once the hemorrhage, and if continued either alone, or in combination with stilling-in, relieving the cough and irritation. In cases of chronic bronchitis, where there is a softened state of the mucous membrane, constant exudation of the liquor sanguinis, which accumulates in these tubes, great benefit will be experienced by giving from one to three grains of lycopin every two or three hours. It arrests the expectoration, by preventing the exudation, and therefore cures the disease, without producing other pathological conditions. It is of value in chronic diarrhœa, and some forms of dyspepsia, as it extends its influence to all portions of the mucous membrane, imparting vigor and tone to that tissue, whenever it is exhausted or debilitated. In leucorrhœa, I have employed it with decided advantage. It may be compounded with the syrup of hypophosphites, cod liver oil, iron, stilling-in, or any other remedy indicated in the disease.

The dose, to arrest hæmoptysis, or hemorrhage from any other portion of the mucous membrane, is from five to ten grains, given every ten or fifteen minutes, until the hemorrhage ceases. As a gentle tonic to the mucous membrane of the bronchi, from one-half to one grain, administered three or four times a day. About the same quantity is indicated for leucorrhœa and chronic diarrhœa.

MACROTIN.

Macroton is the active principle of the *Macrotis Racemosa*, or *Ciniciifuga Racemosa*. This remedy possesses great power over exanthematous fevers; and what the sulphate of quinia is to intermittent and remittent fevers, the macroton is to cruptive fevers. There is no remedy known that possesses the same power, or metastatic properties, as those peculiar to the macroton. Exanthematous fevers mostly at first manifest their influence on the mucous tissues, but are afterwards transferred by the *vis a tergo* to the skin, and the poison is eliminated by the transfer. The vitality of this disease depends much upon their influence upon the mucous membrane, and the inability of the system to transfer this influence to the cutaneous surfaces; hence the great importance of the macroton to assist in accomplishing the metastasis of the disease. Every practitioner is aware that scarlatina, rubeola, lichens, and other exanthematous fevers, only manifest their disastrous influence when they are confined to the mucous membrane; and it is only in cases where they are transferred to the surface, and recede again to the mucous tissue, that a most alarming and fatal class of symptoms arise. The macroton possesses the power to transfer this disease to the surface in a most remarkable degree. I have treated many cases of measles, scarlatina, and other exanthematous fevers with this remedy. By the administration of a few doses, I have succeeded in re-establishing the cutaneous eruption, thus removing a very malignant class of symptoms.

Recent investigations have demonstrated that typhoid fever belongs to the class of exanthemata; that it is connected with a peculiar eruption, which, if maintained upon the surface, will prevent the disorganizing tendency of the mucous membrane; hence macroton enters largely into the treatment of this disease, and if the drug be used prudently, maintaining the eruption on the surface, the glandular disorganization of the bowels may be entirely pre-

vented. In small-pox, this article is of great power. I have tried not less than fifteen or sixteen hundred cases of small-pox with this remedy, and with uniform success, in many cases where there were typhoid symptoms produced by the accumulation of zymotic poison upon the mucous membrane, and its retention in the blood. As I have previously remarked, what quinine is in marsh and malarial fevers, macrotin is to zymotic or exanthematous fevers, and it may be employed in all these affections with the utmost confidence and most marked success. Macrotin not only possesses the power to transfer these eruptive diseases to the skin, but it has a decided influence upon the nervous system, giving tone and energy to the nerve tissue, and contributing largely to the generation of nerve force or power; hence, in low forms of fever, where there is a tendency to prostration, or where there are indications of great exhaustion of the nervous tissue, especially where disintegration of the nervous tissue is indicated, macrotin may be used with entire confidence as a remedy to prevent or interrupt the morbid condition. Macrotin has been used as a tonic to the digestive organs, uterus, and mucous membrane; but, from our experience of its use, its stimulating and tonic influence upon the digestive organs is a secondary impression; that is, it is the result of the stimulating and invigorating influence of the medicine upon the nervous system. The dose, for measles or scarlatina, is from one-tenth to one-twentieth of a grain, every half hour, according to the nature of the case. My method is to add ten or twenty grains of the triturated article to a tumbler half full of water, and administer one table-spoonful in alternation with aconite, every hour or two, where there is any fever. In small-pox, it is not usually advisable to administer the macrotin until the system has been thoroughly purged, bathed, and the eruption appears upon the surface, yet I have used it in many cases during the premonitory symptoms of the disease; and although it brings out the eruption early, I have not found it to produce the confluent form, nor in any way increase the liability to erysipelatous inflammation, but, on the contrary, I have thought that by its free use I was more liable to maintain the distinct form and character of the disease. In all cases where the eruption has appeared, my plan is to give from one-fourth to one-half a grain, three or four times a day, with such other treatment as the nature of the case indicates. In scarlatina

and diphtheritis, macrotin has manifested a marked influence, as by the use of this drug I have produced upon the surface a complete scarlatina blush, and in most cases maintained it to the great relief of the other symptoms, and frequently to the entire disappearance of the pseudo-membranous formations upon the mucous tissue. As a general tonic to the nervous tissue, in low forms of fevers, from one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain should be given every three hours. The macrotin may be used alone, or combined with such other remedies as the nature of the case indicates. In typhoid fever, I use macrotin in the very early stages, and continue its use during the entire progress of the affection; and, where it is employed, I have seldom seen a case terminate in ulceration of the bowels, or diarrhoea of an obstinate character. In fact, I have known most obstinate cases of diarrhoea, that could not be controlled by astringents or anodynes, to be relieved by macrotin in a very short time. I have employed this drug in cutaneous affections, and in some cases have experienced decided benefit. I have used it alone, and in combination with juglandin; and although my experience has not been sufficient to determine its precise power over these diseases, yet from benefit derived in some cases I apprehend the drug may prove of service. The ordinary dose is from the one-sixteenth to one grain. It should be triturated with sugar or lactic acid, and given, either dissolved in water or simple syrup, or in powder.

MENISPERMIN.

Menispermin is the active principle of the *Menispermum Canadense* or, *Yellow Parilla*. It exerts its influence principally upon the gastric and salivary glands. If administered in two or three grain doses every three or four hours for several consecutive days, it produces excessive discharges of saliva, œdema of the fauces, with some inflammatory tendency, together with slight purgative influence and an increased flow of urine. In combination with muriate of ammonia and xanthoxylin, it produces violent ptyalism, resembling the action of mercury in this respect, and manifests a decided exciting impression upon the liver: hence it has been used in obstinate diseases of this organ, especially in chronic hypertrophy, consolidation, cirrhosis, and in fact in nearly all the conditions of the liver, produced by chronic inflammation, with decided bene-

fit. I have treated several cases of hypertrophy of the liver where I suspected granular degeneration of this tissue with great success by the use of these remedies. The menispermin is also very valuable as a solvent in chronic adhesions, as in adhesions of the pleura in pleuritis, and the peritoneum, in peritonitis, etc. It is of great benefit in many cases of chronic gastritis, especially where there is induration or change of structure of the gastric follicles. In connection with alumin I have used this article with great advantage in these diseases. It has also been used in syphilis, especially of the tertiary form, in combination with tonics, and has proved of much value. As a stimulant and excitant to the liver, it may be compounded with leptandrin, euonymin, or irisin. The dose of this drug as an alterative to the glandular system, is from one-half to one grain administered every two or three hours.

MYRICIN.

Myricin is the active principle of the *Myrica Cerifera* or *Bayberry*. This remedy possesses great power over the mucous membrane, imparting tone and vigor to this structure, and may be relied upon as one of its very best tonics and stimulants, especially where there is any tendency to softening or glandular degeneration, as in inflammatory fevers, and in most forms of dysentery and chronic diarrhœa, also in the latter stages of phthisis and serofulous affections. The myricin exerts a most wonderfully curative power. I have relieved some very obstinate cases of chronic diarrhœa by administering from one-half to one grain four or five times a day. I have also arrested chronic bronchitis by the use of one grain in a teaspoonful of cod liver oil, every two or three hours, for three or four days. In cases of great debility, I have given the myricin and oleum morrhuæ in a teaspoonful of gin. It is also of much value in chronic leucorrhœa, dependent upon softening of the mucous membrane of the vagina. In scarlatina, diphtheritis, and other affections of this class, where there is ulceration and vegetation of the mucous surface, it is a prompt remedy. In aphthous and follicular stomatitis, it is almost a specific, when combined with general tonics and alternated with small doses of ferri chloridum. In chronic gonorrhœa it is very serviceable. I have been most successful in treating this complaint, and especially gleet, by giving small doses of myricin every two

or three hours. I have used it in a solution as an injection to the urethra and vagina, with decided benefit. The dose as a gentle tonic to the mucous membrane, and to relieve aphthous ulceration of the surface, is from one to two grains every two or three hours, either alone or in combination with other remedies, as the case indicates. For chronic diarrhœa, especially that form connected with phthisis and scrofula, it may be used in larger doses, say from two to four grains, until the diarrhœa is controlled. I generally triturate the myricin in simple syrup or glycerine, except in bronchitis and phthisis, in which diseases I triturate it in oleum morrhue, and give it in wine or some valuable alcoholic mixture.

PHYTOLACCIN.

Phytolaccin is the active principle of the *Phytolacca Decandria*: common names, *Poke Root*, *Garget*, *Snake Root*, etc. This remedy, when taken by a healthy person in half-grain or grain doses every two or three hours, for two or three consecutive days, produces a burning sensation of the stomach, with tenderness of the bowels, and peculiar heat in the rectum, which is soon followed by tenesmus, and mucous and bloody discharges. If continued, it produces permanent hemorrhoids, and sometimes dysentery. It will be observed from this, that the specific influence of the phytolaccin is manifested upon the mucous membrane of the stomach, bowels, and rectum, especially upon the latter, and in small or medicinal doses it is a most reliable remedy for chronic affections of this portion of the alimentary canal. I have treated a large number of cases of ulceration of the rectum with remarkable success. A physician of note who had treated himself and had been treated by others, with all the ordinary remedies for what was pronounced a cancerous affection of the rectum, applied to me some two years since, and I placed him upon one-half grain doses of phytolaccin every two or three hours, together with a nutritious diet, and one teaspoonful of the pile electuary, (as published in my *Epitome*,) every night, and an enema of warm water once a day. This treatment was continued for two or three months, and resulted in a complete cure. Another bad case of fissure of the rectum, was cured by similar treatment. This treatment has also been very successful in prolapsus ani and hemorrhoids. Phytolaccin is also of great value as an antisiphilitic; and when given in connection with sulphate of

quinia and oleum morrhue, it is the most beneficial remedy for tertiary syphilis that I have ever used. I have observed most favorable changes in a very short time, by the use of this remedy, in connection with corydalin, in this form of disease: in fact, I have treated a large number of cases, that had previously been under the influence of mercurial treatment for years without benefit, which were immediately relieved by these remedies. It is of much service in secondary syphilis, combined with podophyllin and irisin. In cases of induration, and hypertrophy and consolidation of the spleen, liver, and granulations of the kidneys, it is of great value. Where there is a specific poisoning of the lymphatics, as in bubo, either from syphilis or gonorrhœa, it is of much service. I have used this remedy in some cases of chancre as an external application, and have found it most valuable. By applying ten or fifteen grains, triturated in a dram of glycerine, to the sore, a favorable change will soon be effected. Combined with muriate of hydrastia and sulphate of zinc, it is of service in chronic ulcers. It has also been employed extensively in obstinate diseases of the liver, compounded with menispermin. The dose, for diseases of the rectum, is from one-half to one grain, given every two or three hours, or twice a day, as the case indicates; as an antisyphilitic, from two to ten grains, three or four times a day; and in combination with corydalin and oleum morrhue, as an alterative to the glandular apparatus, especially in the tertiary form of syphilis, from one-fourth to one half-grain, three or four times a day.

PODOPHYLLIN.

Podophyllin is the active principle of the *Podophyllum Peltatum*; common names, *May Apple*, *Mandrake*. The podophyllin is a drastic purge; and in two or three grain doses, an emeto-cathartic, producing nausea, vomiting, and drastic purging of bilious matter. It also excites the glandular system, producing ptyalism, and in this respect resembles the action claimed for the mercurials, for which it is used as a substitute by many practitioners, and it is this effect that has brought the podophyllin into disrepute, as in doses sufficiently large to produce a cathartic influence, it is liable to cause gastric irritation and mucous disturbance of an unpleasant character. By those who understand its modus operandi, it is seldom, if ever, used as a purge, but is resorted to as a mild exci-

tant to the glandular system, especially to the liver, and is given in small doses, from the one-sixteenth to the one-twenty-fifth of a grain, four or five times a day. It also excites the salivary, gastric, and enteric glands; hence it relieves constipation of the bowels, and facilitates the elimination of morbid matter from the blood through the mucous surface. From this peculiar influence, it has been most successfully used in syphilis to eliminate the virus from the system; and by the continued use of this drug, at the same time supporting the constitution by means of tonics and a generous diet, the secondary and tertiary forms may be cured. One great advantage that this article has over the mercurials, is that whilst it eliminates the syphilitic poison from the system with equal certainty, it does not produce the constitutional disorders peculiar to them. It is also used extensively as a solvent, especially in recent adhesions, resulting from inflammation of the pleura, peritoneum, pericardium, etc., combined with muriate of ammonia, in the proportion of one-eighth of a grain of the former to one of the latter. It is of much benefit in defibrinizing the blood, as in inflammatory rheumatism, where there is an excess of fibrin. The dose is one-half grain, every two or three hours. By some it has been recommended as an alterative in scrofulous and tuberculous diseases; but our experience is, that in these affections, alteratives or remedies that contribute to the more rapid disintegration of tissue are injurious, and that podophyllin should not be employed. In cases of obstinate and protracted diseases of the liver, as hypertrophy and cirrhosis, podophyllin should be given twice a day, in one-eighth or one-tenth grain doses, followed by a five or ten grain dose of leptandrin, or a compound vegetable cathartic pill. Where an active purge is required, and it is important to excite the hepatic secretion at the same time, or to eliminate some *materies morbi* from the blood, it may be compounded with jalapin or colocynthin. To impart the active character to these remedies, aromatics, as pulverized peppermint herb, or caraway seed, may be added. Another favorite method of administering this article, as a gentle excitant and alterative in obstinate diseases of the liver, syphilis, etc., is to add five grains to two ounces of the compound syrup of rhei et potassa, and two of the fluid extract of leptandria Virginica, and give a table-spoonful of the mixture two or three times a day. Its action may be very much increased by compounding it with the iodide of ammonia and

phytolaccin, in the proportion of one-fourth of a grain of the podophyllin with one grain of ammonia, and one of phytolaccin. It may also be used as a stimulant to the absorbents, in case of glandular enlargement. In goitre, I have been successful by triturating five grains of the drug with one hundred grains of sugar, and ten drops of tincture of iodine. Of this compound, I have given five grains, three times a day, with the most happy effects. I have also prevented the development of buboes, and absorbed induration of the lymphatics by its use. In bilious fever, podophyllin may be compounded with antiperiodics to decided advantage. Two or three grains of sulphate of quinia, and one-sixteenth of a grain of podophyllin, during the apyrexia, frequently constitutes a most valuable prescription. It should never be administered without first being thoroughly triturated, either with sugar or lactic acid, in the proportion of one to ten, and by the addition of a few grains of bicarbonate of soda, the drastic influence is very much lessened. The average dose is from one-twelfth to one-fourth of a grain, although frequently much smaller ones are desirable, and prove quite efficacious.

POPULIN.

Populin is the active principle of the *Populus Tremuloides*, or *Quaking Aspen*, *American Poplar*, etc. As prepared by our pharmacists, it represents the entire virtues of the *populus tremuloides*, and possesses most remarkable medical virtues. In doses of from five to ten grains, in a healthy person, it produces a warm, pungent sensation in the stomach, followed by a glow of heat over the entire surface, and copious discharges of urine; and if repeated every two hours, until forty or fifty grains are taken, it causes nausea, vomiting, and slight purging of bilious matter, with fierce, burning sensation in the stomach, very copious urinal discharges, irritation of the bladder and urethra, with a slight fulness about the head, and general nervous excitement. In medicinal doses of one or two grains, administered three or four times a day, it acts as a direct tonic to the stomach, bladder, urethra, and bowels, more especially upon the bladder; and it is in diseases of the bladder, urethra, and prostate, that I have found the greatest benefit from this article. In several most inveterate cases of catarrh of the bladder, I have found that two or three grains, administered four

or five times a day, produced a most favorable impression. In the case of an old gentleman, who had been troubled with this affection, together with ardor urinæ and chronic enlargement of the prostate for many years, and who was not able to obtain benefit from any of the ordinary remedies, relief was most promptly given by the use of two grains of populin, four times a day. He continued its use for four or five months, together with alterative doses of podophyllin, in combination with sulphate of potassa, and it resulted in a perfect cure. I have used the populin with great success in chronic gleet. In several cases, where other remedies had failed, I have succeeded in entirely removing the disease by the use of this drug for several consecutive weeks. It is also of much value in chronic debility of the gastric mucous membrane; hence, in dyspepsia arising from this cause, from one-half to one grain, taken three or four times a day, will afford decided relief. Combined with helonin, it has been used with much success in granular degeneration of the kidneys; in fact, it seems to exert a healing and tonic influence on the mucous membrane generally. I have used the populin in phthisis, where the bronchial mucous membrane was involved, in combination with prunin and stillingin, with most beneficial results. The populin also possesses vermifuge properties, and is one of the principal ingredients of the anthelmintic mixture. One-half grain of populin, one-fourth grain of santonin, and one-eighth grain of podophyllin, triturated with sugar, and administered to a child at bed-time, is one of the most efficient vermifuge mixtures I have ever employed. It also possesses antiperiodic properties. I have employed it as an antiperiodic and febrifuge in intermittent and remittent fevers, and in several marked cases have succeeded, not only in interrupting the fever, but also the paroxysms, by giving two or three grains, every two or three hours, for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. In several cases of malignant forms of these fevers, I have given it in combination with quinine, and have found it to modify the action of the quinine, so as to render it much more efficient. This is especially the case in its influence upon the brain, as by combining the sulphate of quinia and populin, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter, and administering it in these fevers, it increases the antiperiodic power of the quinine, and lessens its tendency to produce cerebral congestion. As a stimulant to the kidneys, it may be used in all forms of disease

where such a remedy is indicated. The only inconvenience of this article is, that if it be exposed to light for any length of time, it solidifies, and becomes converted into a solid resinous mass, and being insoluble in alcohol, and not easily triturated, it renders it very inconvenient for use. I obviate this by triturating the populin with calcined magnesia, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter. This maintains the article in the powdered form, without interfering essentially with its medical virtues. Some use the populin in the form of pills; but this is of all methods the most unsuccessful, as when it is formed into pill mass, it becomes solid, hard, and insoluble, and the powers of the stomach in all ordinary diseases are too feeble to dissolve it, hence it remains as an irritable substance to the stomach and bowels. This is the case, not only with the populin, but many other concentrated remedies: hence I have stated that they should all be thoroughly triturated, either with lactic or sugar, the former being preferable; then they will maintain their powdered condition, and are easily dissolved by the digestive powers of the stomach, and appropriated to the various tissues upon which they are designed to manifest their medical power. Populin has also been highly recommended and extensively used in many chronic diseases of the uterus and vagina, especially in prurigo, an aphthous condition of the mucous membrane of the vagina, and an irritable condition of the lining membrane of the uterus. The medicinal dose of the populin is from one-half of a grain to two grains, administered three or four times a day; in acute cases, however, it may be given more frequently. As a febrifuge and antiperiodic, in intermittent and remittent fevers, from five to ten grains may be given, every two or three hours.

PRUNIN.

Prunin is the active principle of the *Prunus Virginiana*, or *Wild Cherry*. The prunin is manufactured in a most convenient form, and is a remedy of rare virtues, directing its influence principally upon the pulmonary apparatus. It approximates more nearly to a specific for phthisis, and other pulmonary affections of a chronic character, than any remedy that we possess. It not only acts as a sedative to the pulmonary circulation, reducing congestion, and subduing inflammation of the pulmonary organs, but also acts as a direct tonic to the tissue, giving tone and energy to this structure,

and preventing any effusion of tuberculous matter or degeneration. In early phthisis, where there is a tendency to tuberculous infiltration, one or two grains, administered three or four times a day, combined with one grain of hypophosphite of soda, will arrest the tendency almost immediately; and if the disease be owing to a constitutional debility of the lungs or pulmonary apparatus, (which is seldom the case, as these affections primarily arise in the digestive apparatus,) they will, if administered judiciously, operate almost as a specific. Nervous and spasmodic actions, produced by tuberculous accumulation in the pulmonary tissue, are very promptly relieved by the use of prunin, in the following manner:—Take ten grains, triturate them thoroughly in ninety grains of sugar or lactin, add to these two ounces of syrup of sugar, ten grains of hypophosphite of soda, and five drops of prussic acid. One tablespoonful of this mixture, taken two or three times a day, relieves most promptly the cough, and irritation of the lungs and bronchia connected with phthisis. In chronic pneumonia and bronchial irritation, I have known most speedy relief to follow, by taking one or two grains of the triturated prunin, every two or three hours. I have frequently added, for catarrh of the lungs, ten grains of the triturated article, in a tumbler half full of water, and ordered my patient to take a teaspoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes, and have found it most beneficial. I have treated many cases of typhoid pneumonia, in the latter stages of the disease, entirely with prunin alone, in doses of from one to two grains of the triturated preparation, with the most happy effect. It also acts as a gentle stimulant and tonic to the nervous system, and may be used with decided advantage in nervous debility; hence its great value in all pulmonary diseases connected with general debility of the nervous system. The ordinary dose of the prunin is from one-tenth to one grain, administered every two or three hours; and, as I have stated previously, it may be compounded with iron, quinine, populin, or other remedies, and taken in the form of powder, or dissolved in water, or prepared in syrup, by first triturating it with lactin, and adding the syrup, which is a most convenient way of taking it, especially in chronic phthisis.

PTELIN.

Ptelin is the active principle of the *Ptelia Trifoliata*, or *Swamp Dogwood*. This remedy has been largely used as a tonic to the

kidneys, stomach, and bowels. It is also a stimulant; and when taken in doses of ten or fifteen grains, produces heat, burning sensations of the stomach, with ardor urinæ, high-colored and scanty urine; and if continued for any length of time, albuminuria and cutaneous erythema, are produced. From these effects, and the observations made of the use of this remedy, it has been discovered that in medicinal doses it manifests its powers directly as a tonic and stimulant to the kidneys, bladder, skin, and mucous membrane, besides exciting a stimulating effect upon the glandular apparatus generally; hence it has been used successfully in scrofulous diseases, in early phthisis, chronic degeneration of the liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, glands of the bowels, etc. In chronic diarrhœa, it is of much benefit. A case, which recently came under my practice, was that of a returned soldier, who had been troubled with chronic diarrhœa for several months, and had been treated by the ordinary remedies, but without benefit. His condition was of the most critical character, as there was not only a heavy, profuse serous diarrhœa, but indications of ulceration of the bowels, with dropsical effusion. I gave ptelin, in grain doses, every two hours. It increased the appetite, and interrupted the discharges to a certain extent. I then added one-sixteenth of a grain of gelsemin to every grain of ptelin, and administered the compound, thoroughly triturated with sugar, every two hours. I continued this treatment for a week or ten days, which afforded entire relief; and by the use of tonics and a nutritious diet, the patient recovered. I have also used this remedy, combined with hydrastia and hydrastin, in the latter stage of typhoid fever, where there was ulceration of the bowels, with most happy results. I have found, in all cases where there was organic lesion of the mucous tissue, resulting from acute diseases, as fevers, or acute inflammations, in connection with great prostration, that the ptelin is a prompt medicine, as it not only exerts a tonic and restoring influence to these tissues, but, acting as a stimulant, it seems to afford temporary relief to the system, and contributes largely to overcome the debility. I have used it in low forms of fevers, where there was a tendency to degeneration of the mucous membrane of the stomach, bowels, and other organs, with carbonate of ammonia, and have found it to operate most beneficially in this form. It increases the quantity of urine, has a stimulating influence over the liver, and a most healthful impression

upon the bowels. The ammonia greatly contributes to its stimulating virtues. In chronic dyspepsia, connected with great debility, I have found the ptelin, in combination with frazerin, a most serviceable remedy, in the proportion of one-half grain of ptelin, and one grain of frazerin, triturated, given three or four times a day. I have found that it exerts a most beneficial influence in secondary syphilis. One case was that of the tertiary form, where the disease had produced almost the entire destruction of the soft palate and fauces, and which had been treated with stillingin, iodide of potassium, and mercurialized, without benefit. In this case I determined to try the effect of the ptelin. I did so, by administering ten grains every two hours, combined with one grain of hypophosphite of iron, together with a gargle of muriate of hydrastia to two ounces of water. This treatment was continued for five or six weeks, which resulted in the healing of the ulcers, and a decided improvement of the general health of the patient. I have tried this remedy in other chronic syphilitic disorders; and, so far as my experience goes, have found it to act most beneficially. The ptelin can be prepared by trituration in powder, and then by adding simple syrup, may be compounded with other remedies, or administered alone. In the form of syrup, the dose is from one-fourth of a grain to three grains, every two or three hours.

RHUSIN.

Rhusin is the active principle of the *Rhus Glabra*, or *Upland Sumach*. This remedy exerts a most healthful influence upon the blood and digestive organs. It has been largely and most beneficially used, in combination with iron, and mineral and vegetable acids, as in purpura, scurvy, zymotic dysentery, typhoid fever, and other malignant affections. As an agent, rhusin has constituted one of my most valuable remedies to combat the general scorbutic tendency, which has been so prevalent the last year or two in this city. The proportion consists in taking two drams of triturated rhusin, four ounces of simple syrup, and one-half dram of nitric acid,—from one-half to one dram, administered three or four times a day. In many cases of obstinate diarrhoea, where the gums are spongy, the tissues soft, appetite vitiated, belly prominent, and other symptoms of a strong scorbutic diathesis, this article has been most beneficial. Many cases of cholera infantum have been relieved

most promptly, within the last few months, by the use of this mixture. It was suggested by a medical friend, that the sulphuric acid mixture would accomplish this purpose without rhusin. This I tried previously without the drug, but was unsuccessful. In combination with vegetable acids, I have used this remedy in a large number of cases. A case came under my charge, not long since, of sea scurvy, of a most malignant character. I administered ten grains of the triturated article, in connection with one-half grain of carbonate of iron, every three hours, and allowed my patient to take, after each dose, one teaspoonful of lemon syrup. This treatment was followed by prompt relief, and in a very short time a permanent cure was effected. In dysentery, resulting from the presence of zymotic poison, as hospital and camp dysentery, I have been in the habit of compounding rhusin, in the proportion of one or two grains, the one-twentieth or sixteenth of a grain of gelsemin, and one of quinine, and have found it to add greatly to the efficacy of the quinine and gelsemin. In many cases of chronic ulceration of the bowels, and disorganization of the tissues, resulting from typhus and typhoid fevers, I have compounded the rhusin with ptelin and sulphate of potassa, and have found it most valuable. Externally, this remedy serves as one of the most valuable applications we possess in violent ulcerations and hemorrhoids. Ten grains, triturated in one ounce of glycerine, forms a most valuable ointment. I have also used this mixture in an aphthous condition of the mouth, ulceration of the throat following scarlatina and diphtheria, and in chancres and syphilitic ulcers, with decided advantage. The rhusin not only possesses tonic properties, but is also an antiseptic; hence it may be administered with baptisin, where there is a tendency to gangrene and mortification. The dose is from one to five grains, administered every two or three hours.

RUMIN.

Rumin is the active principle of the *Rumex Crispus*, or *Yellow Dock*. Although not a remedy of very active character, it possesses most decided medical virtues, manifesting itself more particularly on the lymphatic and glandular system, and hastening transformations so essential to the removal of the detritus of the body. It is one of those tonics to the secondary digestive process, which assists in the conversion of the effete matter of the body into pro-

ducts to be eliminated: hence it is a great remedy in scrofulous, consumptive, and cancerous cases, as in these diseases the malignant character depends largely upon the retention of morbid matters in the system, which should be eliminated; but owing to a weak and feeble condition of the excretories, they accumulate and finally degenerate into tuberculous and scrofulous matter, thus poisoning and disorganizing the blood, and contaminating and altering the character of the tissues of all the organs of the body. The rumin acts as a tonic to these excretories, stimulating the glands, and hastening those transformations so essential to the normal condition of the human organism: hence it is of great value in these affections, especially if combined with oleum morrhue, iron, stimulants, baths, out-door exercise, and a generous diet. It is of equal importance in early phthisis, as it will correct the general phthisical and scrofulous habit of the body, improving the appetite, increasing the quantity of bile secreted, gastric fluid generated, urine formed, and establishing healthy eliminations from the surface. I have used this article very extensively in nearly every form of constitutional debility and feeble habit, in combination with either cod liver oil, iron, general tonics, and hypophosphites, and have found that in all cases it contributed largely towards bringing about those healthy changes so essential in these diseases. It is, in fact, almost the only remedy properly termed an alterative to the glandular system, that can be used in these debilitating and exhausting diseases. I have accomplished more with this remedy in counteracting the tendency to phthisis and scrofula, than, perhaps, with any other drug of our materia medica. It should, however, be given with iron, and where the stomach will tolerate it, with cod liver oil, or else in milk or cream. In many feeble children, born of phthisical parents, I have changed their diathesis by administering rumin, in combination with equal parts of iron, and one or two drams of cream. It must be borne in mind, that notwithstanding cod liver oil is a valuable remedy in these diseases, yet it cannot be tolerated in cases of great debility, especially of the digestive organs; hence cream should be substituted. A case which came under my charge, was that of a child of a strong phthisical habit, inherited from the scrofulous or consumptive constitution of the parents. A most eminent physician had been consulted, and prognosed a fatal issue to the case in a very few months. I commenced the treatment, by

giving one grain of rumin, and one-fourth of a grain of hypophosphate of iron, in one teaspoonful of cream, every four hours, ordered friction, and as much general nourishment as the child would tolerate, in conjunction with out-door exercise. The friction was applied to the entire surface daily; but no baths were ordered, as I considered them too debilitating. The patient improved slowly at first; but in the course of a few weeks the change was decided and marked, and by the continued use of the treatment, and such other general remedies as were occasionally demanded, the constitutional tendency to phthisis was entirely subverted or prevented, and now the child presents all the appearances of being healthy, and is pronounced by its former physician entirely free from any phthical tendency. From these experiments, and those of my medical friends with the rumin, I am led to believe that it is very valuable, and should be used by all the members of the profession in all those cases where the general excitant to the transforming apparatus is indicated. The average dose is from one to three grains.

SANGUINARIN.

Sanguinarin is the active principle of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or *Blood Root*. There are but few remedies that have occupied the attention of the profession more than that of the sanguinaria Canadensis. At times it has been highly extolled by various practitioners, as possessing remarkable medical virtues, and then, again, has relapsed into complete disuse; but it is only since the introduction of the active principles of the plant, that its real merits have been appreciated by the profession. The sanguinarin, when taken in doses of from one to five grains, produces nausea and vomiting, followed by mild purging of bilious matter, with slight giddiness and fulness in the region of the temples and whole anterior part of the head. In some persons, upon whom I have experimented, I have known the sanguinarin to produce stupor, and manifest a decidedly narcotic influence; but it is difficult to carry its use to any great extent, as in large doses it is an active emetico-cathartic, and will be rejected immediately. The first impression of a large dose of this medicine, is the influence over the circulation, increasing the action of the heart, and the force with which the blood traverses the arteries. Its secondary influence, however, appears to be that of an arterial sedative, producing more or less action of the skin,

and slightly increasing the flow of urine. In medicinal doses of five to ten grains, it is a valuable emetico-cathartic, and may be used in all cases where active emesis, with purging, is required. I have used this remedy quite extensively in typhus fever, and have found it to act beneficially. In one-half grain or grain doses, it produces nausea, and excites the action of the liver, producing alvine evacuations, acting on some patients as a severe purge; and if continued for several days, produces irritation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and bronchia, followed by gastric irritation and tenderness of the bowels. In special diseases, as pseudo-membranous croup, scarlatina, and diphtheritis, it has proved to be quite a specific, as it not only relieves the peculiar inflammation of the fauces, but also dissolves the adventitious formation. In pseudo-membranous croup, I have given the sanguinarin a most thorough and extensive trial. In many cases, in which the membrane had become permanently organized, and the capacity of the trachea so diminished as to threaten almost immediate suffocation, I have, by the use of the acetic syrup of sanguinarin, produced almost instant relief. The sanguinarin, when introduced into the system, appears to disorganize this membranous formation; and in many cases, after using it for a day or two, I have known the membrane to be entirely disorganized, and to be ejected in large masses. For the last ten years I have relied exclusively upon these remedies in pseudo-membranous croup; and although I have had a very large number of cases, I have not lost one. The method of administering it is to add one dram to one pint of the syrup of vinegar, and to triturate this so as to form a mixture, and give from ten drops to a teaspoonful every fifteen or thirty minutes, according to the age of the patient and the urgency of the case. It should never be given in these diseases in doses sufficient to produce nausea or vomiting, as I have always found, where it was carried to this extent, it was less beneficial. In this way I have treated a large number of cases of pseudo-membranous croup, in addition to hot packs to the throat, and in many instances where all the ordinary remedies had failed, and the patient pronounced entirely hopeless, I have been successful with this remedy. I have also depended entirely upon it in scarlatina and diphtheritis, prepared in the same way. In connection with other remedies, it has proved itself of equal value. In many cases of diphtheria I have compounded it with quinine, chlorate of potassa,

and other remedies that appeared to be indicated, as small doses of sanguinarin, capsicum, and quinine, a prescription which has proved of remarkable efficacy. It has also been used very extensively in hepatic difficulties, chronic hypertrophy of the liver, and granular degeneration of the structure. In combination with leptandrin, podophyllin, irisin, and other remedies of this class, it has proved of much value. In malignant affections of the stomach, mucous membrane, bowels, and rectum, it has been of great service. A case which came under my charge, of a man who had been pronounced by several Old School physicians as having cancer of the rectum, was entirely cured by the administration of one-fourth of a grain of sanguinarin, and one-half grain of phytolaccin, every two or three hours during the day, together with tonics, proper regimen, etc. It also possesses decidedly exciting and stimulating influences over the uterus, and I have known several cases of abortion produced by the use of drastic purges of the sanguinarin. A lady, who was afflicted with hemorrhoids and chronic inflammation of the liver, was ordered one-half grain doses of sanguinarin three times a day. Abortion was produced, after taking it three days. It has also been used as an antiperiodic, with considerable success, by several practitioners. The dose is from the one-sixteenth to four or five grains, given as frequently as the case requires, bearing in mind that the average quantity is from the one-fourth to a half grain, and that from one to five grains acts as an emetic, and sometimes as an emeto-cathartic.

SULPHATE OF SANGUINARIA.

The sulphate of sanguinaria is a very valuable remedy, and has been used principally as an external application. As an escharotic, it has but few, if any, superiors, especially when applied to chancres, cancers, and other malignant disorders. A New School physician wrote me a short time since that he had cured a bad case of cauliflower concretion of the os uteri, by applying an ointment composed of glycerine and the sulphate of sanguinaria. I have used this remedy for cutaneous affections, in the form of an ointment, and also by sprinkling the dry powder upon the cancerous ulceration, with the most happy effect. It is also of great value in indolent ulcerations, and in chancres it produces a healthy action almost immediately. Internally, it has also been used for a great variety of affections. It is a very powerful agent; but I have not had suffi-

cient experience with the drug to determine its precise value, yet from its active influence upon the stomach and bowels, I am satisfied that it is capable of manifesting most decidedly medical virtues. The dose of this remedy is from the one-twentieth to the one-eighteenth of a grain, given every two or three hours. Externally, it may be applied in the form of an ointment, or in the powdered state, or it may be formed into a solution, by mixing it with glycerine.

SCUTELLARIN.

Scutellarin is the active principle of the *Scutellaria Lateriflora*, or *Skull-Cup*. It is one of the most valuable nerve tonics and antispasmodics with which we are acquainted. It appears to manifest itself more particularly upon the gray nerve tissue, and hence it is adapted and exerts most wonderful medical power in most of the difficulties which originate in a pathological condition of this structure. All forms of chorea are most promptly relieved by the proper use of this drug; in fact, it may be correctly pronounced a specific for these affections. I have tested it in every form of this affection; and if used persistently and judiciously, in combination with such adjunct remedies as the constitution may indicate, it manifests a most wonderful power. It is of great virtue in fevers, and other affections where the gray nerve tissue has undergone partial degeneration and disintegration, or where the nerve force is impaired by this peculiar pathological change. Thus, in *subtultus tendinum*, following fevers in delirium tremens, and other spasmodic affections, as epilepsy, catalepsy, hysteria, etc., etc., this remedy, combined with iron, is of vast importance. It is of great value as a tonic to the nervous system, where there is a general nervous debility, either from uterine disease, or other constant irritations to the nervous system. I have used this remedy extensively in all female diseases, hepatic difficulties, and other chronic affections that influence the nervous system, and by uniting it with iron, have found it to afford most prompt relief. My method of administering it, in the low forms of fevers, is to compound one or two grains with one grain of hypophosphite of soda, and give a powder four or five times a day. In hysteria, epilepsy, catalepsy, and other spasmodic affections of that class, I give it in stronger doses. I have cured some most obstinate cases of epilepsy, by giving four or five grains, with

equal parts of carbonate of iron, every two or three hours during the day, followed by occasional purges. Some most remarkable cases of hysteria have promptly yielded to two grains of scutellarin, administered three or four times a day, in combination with chalybeates. In chorea, one grain, combined with one or two of carbonate of iron, every two or three hours, baths, friction, and well-regulated diet, most promptly relieves; and where it is judiciously administered, results in a permanent cure. This remedy has also been very extensively used as a nervine, to allay general nervous irritability; and I have frequently prescribed, where there is a want of sleep or restlessness manifested on the part of the patient, one or two grains of the scutellarin at bed-time, combined with one or two grains of the prussiate of iron, and have found it to manifest quite as soothing an influence as opium or morphia. It can be given in the form of powder, triturated as other remedies, or prepared in syrup.

SENECIN.

The Senecin is the active principle of the *Senecio Gracilis*, or Life Root. It is one of those uterine tonics that has been most successfully used in nearly all the pathological conditions of the uterus, ovaries, and vagina, dependent upon debility. It is especially adapted to the defective uterine function, arising from a vitiated state of the system. In scrofulous and phthisical patients, I administered the senecin in doses of from one-half to one grain, combined with one or two grains of the carbonate of iron, four or five times a day. There is, perhaps, no emunctory of the body that exerts a more powerful influence over scrofulous and consumptive patients, than the uterus. Among the first indications of this disease, is that of imperfect uterine action. A vitiated condition of the catamenia, manifests itself in the early stages of phthisis and scrofula in the form of dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and uterine and vaginal irritability. The senecin possesses the power to correct this condition to a very remarkable extent, hence it has been denominated by many practitioners as "the female regulator," as where there is an excess or deficient catamenia arising from these causes, the senecin appears to restore the function to its normal condition, by establishing a healthy menstruation in these diseases, though it usually manifests its influence more favorably in combination with

iron, eupurpurin, hydrastin, quinine, cod liver oil, and such other remedies as have a general tonic and invigorating impression upon the entire system. In cases of weak habit where the catamenial period is protracted, and the blood appears to be poisoned or contaminated by the retention of the zymotic catamenial poison, hastening the development of scrofula or phthisis, senecin in the proportion of one grain to one-half grain of eupurpurin and one or two grains of hypophosphite of iron, taken four or five times a day, is a most valuable remedy. It also gives tone and vigor to the uterus, and I have used it in many cases of sterility and general inertia of this organ, with most decided benefit. In amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, the dose is one or two grains given four or five times a day, in connection with hot sitz baths, and such other remedies as are indicated by the complications of the affection. The senecin has also a decided tonic influence upon the pulmonary tissue, hence it has been largely used in phthisical cases, but we apprehend its main value is in its uterine tonic properties, thus relieving the pulmonary difficulty by restoring to the uterus its normal function. A very convenient form of administering senecin is to add one dram to two ounces of the syrup of hypophosphites, and the same quantity of oleum morrhuæ, and give a teaspoonful every two or three hours. This mixture in scrofulous and phthisical patients, connected with a derangement of the uterine function, proves most serviceable. The ordinary dose is from one-half to two grains every two or three hours.

STILLINGIN.

Stillingin is the active principle of the *Stillingia Sylvatica*. This preparation has been used within the last few years. It exerts a most direct, stimulating, and exciting influence upon the fauces, trachea, and bronchia; hence it is used in laryngitis, tracheitis, and bronchitis. In bronchitis I have found the most benefit derived from the stillingin, in doses of one-sixteenth or one-eighteenth of a grain. It relieves the dyspnœa, and rapid and extensive exudation, by controlling the cough, and removing a most distressing class of symptoms. It acts as a direct stimulant to the bronchial mucous capillaries, relieving the congestion and unloading the vessels. It may be given in this disease combined with sanguinarin, in the proportion of one grain of the former to one-half grain of

the latter triturated in one dram of sugar, divided into sixteen powders, taken every half hour. It has also been used for chronic pneumonia, and although it has a beneficial influence upon the pulmonary tissue in exciting and stimulating this structure, yet it is far less active upon the substance of the lungs than upon the bronchia. It is of great value in chronic gleet. It has also been employed as an alterative to the liver, kidneys, and stomach. From the repeated effect of the stillingin in syphilis, it has also been tried in these diseases, and although it appears to possess but feeble powers over this affection, yet in mercurial disease it has manifested a good deal of influence, and I have known mercurial erythema to be very much relieved by taking from one-fourth to one grain three or four times a day. In chronic bronchitis, I have sometimes triturated the stillingin in glycerine, in the proportion of ten grains of the former to four ounces of the latter, and given a teaspoonful of this mixture every two or three hours. Where there is a vitiated state of the blood, and imperfect digestion, alumin and iron may be added to decided advantage.

STRYCHNIN.

Strychnin is the active principle of *Nux Vomica*, and should not be confounded with the alkaloid strychnia, which is so frequently prescribed, and in some respects possesses similar medicinal properties with that of the strychnin. It appears to affect the white nerve tissue, and differs from the scutellarin in this particular, that while the latter appears to regulate the molecular arrangement of the gray nerve matter, and controlling the distribution of nerve force, by regulating the developments of the forces of the gray nerve matter. It restores and excites the white nerve tissue, so as to enable it to distribute the forces sent to it from the gray nerve matter, to the different organs and tissues of the body. Strychnin is given in those diseases where there is an irregular distribution of nerve power dependent upon a disordered condition of the conducting force: hence, in cases of paralysis, caused by either sanguinous or serous apoplexy, or by an inflammation of the neuralema and solidification of the structure, it is a remedy of great value; and where there is an altered pathological condition of the white nerve tissue, and the paralysis is owing to a deficiency of nerve power generated by the gray nerve matter, then the strychn-

nin not only fails to cure, but absolutely aggravates it by exhausting the deficient nerve force. It also acts as a general tonic and stimulant to the nervous system in low forms of fevers, therefore while the digestive and assimilating organs are paralyzed, either by congestion of the organs themselves, or by the accumulation of some narcotic poison, as malaria, etc., the strychnin is of value, as it stimulates these organs, giving them tone and vigor; thus overcoming the sedative influence produced by these various noxious agents which have created the disease. It is of the greatest value in low forms of typhus and typhoid fevers. I have known cases of the latter disease where sordes had accumulated upon the teeth, and the secretions entirely suspended, indicating an entire want of action on the part of the stomach and eliminating organs of the body, where there was typho-mania, subsultus, tendinum, and great prostration, produced by an overwhelming sedative accumulation of poison upon the organs and tissues of the body, to be immediately relieved by the prudent and judicious administration of strychnin. The method is to give from one-sixteenth to one-twentieth of a grain every half hour, followed by some kind of nutriment, as beef tea, milk punch, etc. In many forms of dysentery, combined with gelsemin, it is of great value. I have treated the most malignant form exclusively by the use of the gelsemin and strychnin, in the proportion of the one-sixteenth of a grain of the former to one-twentieth of the latter. It is of much benefit in phthisical and scrofulous patients, restoring the digestive organs and promoting assimilation in many cases where cod liver oil and other tonics fail to nourish the system. In nervous affections, such as hysteria, catalepsy depending upon general debility, and want of sufficient nutriment, or digestive power, I have had much success by the use of this drug. It is also an antiperiodic of very superior quality: hence it can be used in all cases of periodicity, and is most beneficial with the sulphate of quinine, in arresting the progress of malignant intermittent, remittent fevers, and other diseases of this class. I have used a preparation of strychnin and xanthoxylin, most successfully in some most malignant cases of cholera morbus. I have no doubt but that the remedy will prove of great value in the treatment of cholera, when combined with xanthoxylin, as it imparts vigor and tone to the entire organism, without exhausting the nervous influence. It is also very valuable in

constipation of the bowels, caused by insufficient peristaltic motion or general inertia. In spermatorrhœa, combined with gelsemin, it is almost a specific. The one-twentieth of a grain of the strychnin with one-sixteenth of a grain of the gelsemin, taken at night, together with a well regulated diet, is almost a sovereign remedy for this very troublesome affection. In malignant scarlatina, diphtheria, as well as other low forms of fevers and diseases of great prostration, it is of much service. The ordinary dose is from the one-sixteenth to the one-twentieth of a grain, and may be compounded with iron, xanthoxylin, or such other remedies as the case may require.

TRILLIN.

Trillin is obtained from the *Trilliune Pendulum*, or *Beth Root*. This remedy is an astringent to the mucous membrane, and has been used mostly in diseases of this structure. It is, in many respects, closely allied to tannin, and I apprehend that its main virtues are dependent upon the presence of the tannic acid which it contains: hence it has been used in hemorrhage and chronic exudations from the mucous membrane, as leucorrhœa, bronchorrhœa, and chronic diarrhœa, to considerable advantage. By some practitioners it is regarded as almost a specific in uterine hemorrhage; but, although I have tried it extensively in these diseases, I have not found it as reliable as many other agents; still, in passive uterine hemorrhage, it may be given, in two or three grain doses, to advantage. It has also been extensively used in leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri. It is claimed by some that it possesses direct tonic influence upon the broad ligaments, and will prevent a displacement of the uterus. Many cures have been reported, of the use of this agent in these diseases; and every one, almost, who has employed it extensively, claims that it is a valuable remedy. In spermatocele, and diseases of the spermatic cord, it is used with decided advantage. In combination with quinine and hydrastin, it has been used largely for chronic diarrhœa. I once cured a very inveterate case of chronic diarrhœa by this treatment, and I attribute it to the use of the quinine and hydrastin as much as to the trillin, as I have tried the latter alone without very marked success. The trillin has been used as a gargle in an aphthous condition of the mouth, and has, in many cases, served a good purpose. I have

used it as a gargle in diphtheria, and found that it possessed antiseptic properties, and may be employed with advantage. It is also slightly diuretic, and in some cases of chronic catarrh of the bladder may be used very beneficially. It is rather one of those mild tonic astringents, and is better adapted to diseases of the mucous membrane of children, and patients of feeble habit, than for adults, or those who have a more vigorous constitution. The dose of the trillin is from two to five grains, administered every two or three hours. Like other concentrated remedies, it may be triturated in sugar, prepared in simple syrup or glycerine, as the case indicates.

VERATRIN.

Veratrin is the active principle of the *Veratrum Viride*, or *Black Hellebore*, *Swamp Hellebore*, etc. In doses of from one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain, it is an active emeto-cathartic and a powerful arterial sedative. If several doses be repeated, there are vomiting, drastic purging, great prostration, weak, feeble pulse, cold, clammy perspiration, mental anxiety, burning in the epigastrium, with great thirst and delirium; and although I have never known the remedy to be carried to a fatal issue, yet, from the symptoms that I have seen manifested as the result of large doses of veratrin, I have no doubt but that it would produce death, if the remedy were continued. In medicinal doses, it is of great value as an arterial sedative, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, and expectorant, and is used to control inflammatory disease with more certainty than any other remedy ever introduced into the materia medica. The one-hundredth part of a grain, given in active inflammation of the serous tissue, where there is a full, bounding pulse, hot skin, and other violent symptoms, produces moisture of the surface, and controls the inflammatory action with great certainty, so that in all inflammatory diseases it is an indispensable agent, and is now most extensively used by the entire New School of medicine. In fevers, especially of an active type, and where there is a strong inflammatory symptom, the veratrin controls the fever, and reduces the inflammation with great promptness. In typhus fever, or what has been denominated cerebro-spinal meningitis, veratrin acts almost as a specific, controlling the inflammatory condition immediately, producing moisture of the surface, subduing the action of the heart, and at the same time stimulating the excretories of the body, so as to remove from the

blood the *materies morbi* which produces the disease, and if not removed, perpetuates it. It is of much service in typhoid fever, in connection with other remedies. It is also employed beneficially in dysentery and pneumonia. This drug has, perhaps, almost entirely superseded the use of the lancet, tartar emetic, and other remedial agents of this class, physicians now having no excuse for venesection, as they can control the circulation most effectually with this agent, and at the same time retain in the system the blood which is so essential to a healthy condition of the organism. Many practitioners prefer the tincture of the *veratrum viride* to the veratrin. This, I apprehend, is more from habit than otherwise, as the veratrin operates with equal certainty, and is a much more convenient form to use. The ordinary dose is from the one-hundredth to the one-sixtieth part of a grain. I triturate one grain of veratrin in ninety-nine grains of lactic acid, or pure white sugar, and administer one to one and a half grains. In acute rheumatism, I have found that one grain of the triturated article, combined with one or two grains of the sulphate of potassa, given four or five times a day, is almost a specific. In pneumonia, I have compounded this remedy with lobelia; in intermittent and remittent fevers, with sulphate of quinia; in dysentery, with quinine and gelsemin, so that the veratrin can be administered in connection with such other agents as the case may indicate.

VIBURNIN.

Viburnin is the active principle of the *Viburnum Oxyocum*, or *High Cranberry*. It is a remedy of great value, and manifests its influence principally upon the nervous system, acting as a direct tonic and stimulant. In many respects the viburnin resembles in this influence the preparations of *nucis vomicæ*, although in a far milder degree. It appears to act as a general tonic to the nervous system: hence, in all cases of nervous debility, whether it be connected with acute or chronic diseases, it can be used to great advantage. In cases of paralysis, I have employed it very successfully. A case came under my charge of amaurosis, where I employed the viburnin most advantageously. I have also used it in many cases of general paralysis, as hemiplegia, paraplegia, with marked benefit. In fevers, especially of an adynamic character, where there is great debility, the viburnin is very useful, as it gives

tone and vigor to the nervous system, without producing any constitutional disturbance. In pneumonia, especially of the typhoid form, it has been used successfully. It appears to have a stimulating effect upon the pulmonary apparatus, independently of its peculiar power over the nervous system; and I have in many instances relieved dyspepsia and orthopnea, by giving a few doses of the viburnin, when other remedies had failed. Combined with iron, it has cured some most inveterate cases of neuralgia. In female diseases, especially where there is prostration of the nervous system, caused by long-protracted uterine affections, leucorrhœa, and other diseases of this class, the viburnin serves a most valuable purpose in giving tone and energy to the nervous system. Viburnin, like most other nerve tonics, operates more beneficially when compounded with iron. I have also used this article with marked success in many forms of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, and in incontinence of urine. One case, which I cured with the viburnin, I had previously treated with belladonna and gelsemin without success; but by the administration of one grain of viburnin, every morning and evening, the symptoms soon became milder, and in the course of a few weeks a perfect cure resulted. The dose is from one to five grains, given every two or three hours during the day, according to the nature of the case.

XANTHOXYLIN.

Xanthoxylin is the active principle of the *Xanthoxylin Fraxineum*. It is one of the most active diffusible stimulants known to the profession, when administered in doses of from one to two grains. In the healthy person, it produces a warm glow through the entire system, and a slightly tickling sensation of the nerves, as though gentle shocks of electricity were passing through the body. From this peculiar effect, it is a most valuable remedy in all cases where an active diffusible stimulant is needed, hence in low forms of fever and other diseases where there is great prostration, it may be compounded with other remedies, and used for the purpose of producing an immediate excitement and establishing reaction. In exanthematous fevers, especially diphtheria and malignant scarlatina, I have used the xanthoxylin combined with macrotin, to produce a reaction and transfer the disease to the cutaneous surface, with most happy effect. Combined with capsicum, it is very

valuable in cholera, in the proportion of one grain of the former to one or two of the latter, in a collapsed state of the disease, and serves as a most powerful stimulant to establish reaction. It is of great value in phthisis and scrofula. I am in the habit of compounding xanthoxylin with cod liver oil and viburnin, for the purpose of energizing the digestive apparatus, and thus increasing the nutritive functions of the body. I have also used this remedy very extensively in the low stage of typhus and typhoid fevers, especially where there was periodicity, and antiperiodics were indicated, as very frequently in these diseases, remedies introduced into the system fail to be assimilated, and to produce their impression upon the system, owing to the exhausted and debilitated condition of the digestive organs. Xanthoxylin will stimulate these organs, promoting the absorbing of the other remedies, and at the same time maintaining a healthy and exciting influence upon the system generally, until other remedies can remove the disease. I have also used it very successfully in many cases of paralysis, combined with strychnin and viburnin. I cured a case of hemiplegia of long standing, by the use of small doses of strychnin and xanthoxylin, in the proportion of one grain of the latter to one-sixteenth of a grain of the former, four times a day. The patient had previously taken strychnin without any effect, but by adding the xanthoxylin it soon manifested its power, and the disease presented a more favorable aspect, and by the continued use of these agents, was entirely cured. I have also combined it with gelsemin in many forms of dysentery, with most decided benefit, and, in fact, in all cases where there is a diffusible stimulant required, the xanthoxylin can be relied upon with much certainty, for producing a temporary excitement and stimulating influence upon all the organs and tissues. The dose is from one-half of a grain to two or three grains administered every half hour, or used according to the emergency of the case. It can be triturated and used as other concentrated remedies.

PANDURATIN.

Panduratin is the active principle of the *Convolvulus Panduratus*, *Wild Potato*, *Wild Jalap*, *Man in the Ground*, etc. In doses of from three to five grains it acts as a mild cathartic, at the same time producing an increased secretion of urine, gentle diaphoresis,

and exciting the mucous membrane generally. It has been employed for the purpose of increasing the quantity of urine in dropsical diseases, and as a mild excitant to the liver, kidneys, and other emunctories of the body. It has also been very extensively used in small doses as a stimulant and tonic to the pulmonary tissues, and by some practitioners has enjoyed a high reputation for the cure of pulmonary consumption. I have used it to a considerable extent in pulmonary diseases, and although I have not observed any specific influence over them, yet so far as it contributed to exciting the eliminating organs of the body, it proved beneficial, especially in the early stages of diseases of the mucous membrane. It may be used in all cases where a gentle excitant and stimulant are required. The ordinary dose is from one-half of a grain to two grains, repeated three or four times a day. It should be triturated, and may be prepared in glycerine or simple syrup, as other concentrated remedies.

RHEIN.

Rhein is the active principle of the *Rheum Palmatum* or *Rhubarb Root*. It possesses nearly the same properties as the rhubarb, only in a far more concentrated form, and may be employed in all cases where the crude article has been used advantageously. I have prescribed the rhein very successfully in chronic diarrhœa, and in irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. I recently had a case of follicular stomatitis, in which I prescribed rhein and rhusin most beneficially. In some cases of dysentery, I have compounded the gelsemin and rhein to advantage. Rhein, in doses of from-half to one grain, is a mild tonic and stimulating purge, and may be used in nearly all diseases where they are required. In a case of jaundice, I administered the rhein combined with small doses of the carbonate of iron, and found it produced a most beneficial influence. The dose is from one-fourth of a grain to two grains. As a mild excitant to the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, producing a slight increase of the alvine evacuations, one-fourth of a grain repeated three times a day, is the average dose. As a purge, from two to three grains should be administered. In large doses it is likely to operate somewhat drastically, hence it has been compounded with some aromatic. I have used it triturated with a few drops of *oleum monardæ* or *oleum piperitæ*.

SMILACIN.

Smilacin is the active principle of the *Smilax Sarsaparilla* or *Officinalis*. In doses of from two to five grains, administered three or four times a day, it operates as a gentle excitant to the glandular apparatus and lymphatics generally. I have been in the habit of using it in many cases of scrofulous and venereal diseases, with decided advantage. I have compounded it with phytolaccin and corydalin, and in secondary and tertiary syphilis, have thought it increased their antisiphilitic power. I have also used it in an indurated condition of the inguinal glands from a scrofulous diathesis, and have found it to act very beneficially. A very convenient and most serviceable preparation is to take compound syrup of stillingia four ounces, and add two or three drams of the triturated smilacin. It increases the alterative and excitant influences of the stillingin, and in indurations of the lymphatics as buboes, mercurial and syphilitic affections, acts to a good advantage. It is not, however, a remedy of any very remarkable power, but as a mild alterative may be used in nearly all diseases where such a remedy is required. The dose is from two to five grains.

COPAIVIN.

Copaivin is the active principle of the *Copaifera Officinalis* or *Copaiba*. The only difficulty with this drug is, that it is always very troublesome to maintain it in a powdered form. This can be done, however, by triturating it with equal parts of calcined magnesia, and keeping it in a dark bottle in a cool place. It really possesses all the properties of the copaiba, and in doses of from one-fourth of a grain to one grain, is an active stimulating cathartic and diuretic, exerting a most special influence upon the mucous tissue of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra; hence it has been extensively used in all diseases of these organs. In all cases where there is an exhausted and debilitated condition of the urethral mucous membrane of the urinal apparatus, it proves a most serviceable remedy. The practice of using it in acute gonorrhœa is not only unsuccessful, but most pernicious, as it is liable to produce a hypertrophied condition of the mucous membrane of the urethra, which results in a stricture, or if not, degenerates into the chronic form and remains with the patient for a long time, as a

troublesome gleet, one of the most obstinate diseases that I have ever managed. But in gonorrhœa, when the active inflammation is removed by the proper treatment, from one-fourth to one-half grain of copaivin administered once or twice a day, frequently proves most serviceable. It is also a remedy of great value in bronchitis and bronchorrhœa, combined with stillingin. In many forms of bronchial irritation, especially when not associated with a phthisical habit, the copaivin and stillingin compound forms almost a panacea. It may be employed in some forms of dyspepsia to advantage. I have given it in that form dependent upon a weak and feeble state of the mucous membrane, and have found it to act very beneficially. The ordinary dose is from one-eighth to one-half grain, given at suitable intervals. As I have previously stated, the copaivin may be triturated with magnesia, and in this form will remain in a powdered condition, and if it be necessary to use it, a still better plan is to have it prepared in the form of sugar-coated pills. It may be also triturated in simple syrup, and in this form it is not only palatable, but is as equally efficacious as that of its administration either in a powdered or pill form.

VERBENIN.

Verbenin is the active principle of the *Verbena Hastata*, or *Vervain*, *Wild Hyssop*, or *Simpler's Joy*. In doses of from one-half to one grain, it is an active emetic, producing considerable nausea, vomiting, and active sudorific influences, as after taking the medicine and vomiting, it is usually followed by copious and free perspiration. It also acts as an arterial sedative, reducing the action of the heart and arteries, and acting in this respect upon the system similar to the veratrin. In larger doses, it operates as an emeto-cathartic, producing sometimes a decided impression. I administered five or six grains to a patient, and it was immediately followed by vomiting and purging. In doses of from one-eighth to one fourth of a grain, it is a gentle diuretic, and has a tendency to stimulate the action of the skin: hence it may be used in all cases where there is a hot and pungent surface, for the purpose of producing moisture. In the commencement of marsh fevers, it may serve a valuable purpose, in doses sufficiently large to evacuate the stomach, and at the same time maintain a sudorific action upon the cutaneous surface. My experience has not been extensive with

this drug; but from the use I have made of it, I am satisfied that it possesses active febrifuge, alterative, and diuretic properties, and is capable of fulfilling very important indications in the management of febrile and inflammatory diseases. The dose is from one-eighth to one grain, one-eighth grain being the ordinary sudorific portion; whilst two grains, repeated if required, operate as an emetic, and produce slight cathartic influences.

SARRACENIA.

Sarracenia is the active principle of the *Sarracenia Purpurea*. This remedy has attracted much attention within the last few years, owing to its reputed prophylactic power over variola. Although I have not had an opportunity to test this article in very many cases, it is certainly a very active agent, producing a most decidedly diuretic and diaphoretic influence upon the system, increasing the urvine evacuations and the quantity of urine voided, and at the same time maintaining a gentle diaphoresis. I have only tried the remedy in one or two cases of small-pox, and then not under very favorable circumstances. From the reputed success of the crude article, and the unquestionable representations of the active principle of the plant in the concentrated medicine, it is worthy of farther investigation. The dose is from one-eighth to one-half grain, repeated every two or three hours. As a prophylactic against small-pox, it should be given three or four times a day, and continued for some length of time. As a curative agent to this disease, it should be administered in one-fourth grain doses, every two or three hours. A medical friend, who has tried this agent, states that he has succeeded in arresting the progress of this disease, by the use of one-fourth of a grain every two or three hours.

PYRUSCIN.

Pyruscin is the active principle of the *Pyrus Malus*, or *Apple Tree*. This remedy has been manufactured by some of our pharmacutists, and I have had a sample to experiment with. From my observations of the effects of this article, it possesses decided antiperiodic properties. I have administered it in several cases of intermittent fever, in doses of five grains, every two or three hours, and it produced complete interruption of the paroxysms. I have also employed it quite successfully in neuralgia, periodical diar-

rheœa, and dyspepsia, and have found the remedy of great value. As a topical application, I have used it very advantageously in ophthalmia, and, in the experience I have had, it operated very much like the muriate of hydrastia, acting as a decided tonic and stimulant to the mucous surface. Future investigations may prove the farther value of this article, and I have confidence to believe that it will occupy a prominent position among the active antiperiodics of the New School materia medica. It differs essentially from the phloridzin, or the alkaloid of the pyrus malus, as prepared by Dr. Koninek, and other French and German chemists. The phloridzin, however, is an agent of considerable value. The dose of the pyruscin is from two to ten grains, administered during the apyrexia, as an antiperiodic; and from one to two grains, every two or three hours, in neuralgia, and other less active periodical diseases. As a topical application for ophthalmia, it may be triturated with glycerine, and used as an ointment, three or four times a day.

OILS.

Another form of our New School remedies, is that of Oils. Within the last few years, several very important agents of this class have been introduced; and as they strictly belong to the New School materia medica, I purpose to give their general medical virtues and properties, in connection with those of the purely powdered form.

OIL OF CAPSICUM.

This article is derived from the *Capsicum Annum*, or *Cayenne Pepper*. It is one of the most active stimulants, antispasmodics, and rubefacients, known to the materia medica. It possesses all the stimulating properties of the crude article, in a much more convenient form. In the treatment of scarlatina, malignant scarlatina, scarlatina diphtheritis, and other exanthematous fevers, the oil of capsicum forms one of the most important remedies with which we are acquainted, and can be administered by forming into sugar-coated pills, dropping one drop of the oil upon some simple pillular mass, and then sugar-coating the mixture, forming a most convenient and successful stimulant and antiperiodic for this disease. It can also be administered by dropping a few drops upon sugar, and triturating it. This is a very convenient way of administering it for these ma-

lignant fevers, especially when it is necessary to have the remedy come in contact with the fauces, as in scarlatina or diphtheria. It is a genuine diffusible stimulant, and may be used in exanthematous fevers, and all diseases where a powerful and active stimulant is required. In typhus and typhoid fevers, it is far more beneficial than an alcoholic stimulant, producing more complete re-action, and maintaining a stimulating influence with far greater success. At the same time that it produces a general excitement to the nervous system, it stimulates the assimilating and digestive apparatus; thus contributing largely to the support of the body and the nutrition of the tissues generally. In cholera morbus and cholera, it is a remedy of the utmost importance. One drop may be administered every five or ten minutes, in a little mucilage of gum Arabic, or flax seed; or it may be dropped upon a little sugar, when it will have a most powerful, exciting, and stimulating influence upon the stomach, followed by a general re-action of all the organs of the body. It is also a convenient form for an external application. By dissolving twenty-five or thirty drops in three or four ounces of alcohol, it forms a most powerful rubefacient, and can be employed in all those diseases where such a remedy is indicated.

OIL OF ERIGERON.

The Oil of Erigeron is prepared from the *Erigeron Canadensis*, *Fire Weed*, *Canada Fleabane*, etc. This remedy is indigenous to this country, is an astringent, styptic, and diuretic, and has acquired great celebrity as a styptic in hemorrhage. In hæmoptysis, it has been regarded as almost a specific, as well as in hemorrhage from the bowels and uterus. There are many of the profession who regard this remedy as possessing more power than any other agent of our materia medica. It is also used extensively in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and other urinary difficulties. It has been highly recommended in rheumatism, neuralgia, and all those diseases which originate from a defect in the function of the urinary apparatus. As a styptic in hemorrhages, from five to twenty drops should be administered every fifteen or twenty minutes, until they are controlled; as a remedy for leucorrhœa, gleet, and chronic gonorrhœa, from one to three drops, every two or three hours. This remedy may be triturated with sugar or simple syrup, or made into a powder, as the case may indicate.

OIL OF LOBELIA.

The Oil of Lobelia is prepared from *Lobelia Inflata*. It is the fixed oil of the seed. It is a most powerful emetic, antispasmodic, and diuretic. From one to five drops operate as an active emetic; and by triturating it in sugar, we have a very convenient form of giving the lobelia. It should be preceded by small draughts of Thompson's Composition, or ginger tea; and if the first dose do not operate, it should be repeated in from five to ten minutes. From one to one and a half drops may be given in pneumonia, or bronchitis, with decided advantage. It has also been very extensively used as an external application in eczema, herpes, and other forms of cutaneous disease, with decided advantage. By triturating it with glycerine, say ten drops of the lobelia to two ounces of glycerine, it forms an external remedy of great value. It has also been used very beneficially in indurated ulcers. I have treated successfully several cases of varicose ulcers, by the application of lobelia and glycerine, in the form as described above.

OIL OF SOLIDAGO.

The Oil of Solidago is derived from the *Solidago Odora*, or *Sweet Scented Golden Rod*. This oil is an active diuretic, acting as a gentle stimulating tonic upon the kidneys, bladder and urethra, hence it has been successfully used in all forms of catarrh of the bladder, congestions and granulations of the kidneys, irritation of the urethra, and calculous concretions. It has also enjoyed a considerable reputation for gout and rheumatism, but in this respect I apprehend the only virtue it possesses is that of a stimulating action of the kidneys. The dose is from two to five drops, every two or three hours.

OIL OF STILLINGIA.

The Oil of Stillingia is derived from the *Stillingia Sylvatica*, or *Queen's Root*. This, like the stillingin, acts specifically upon the bronchial mucous membrane. By triturating one drop with ten grains of sugar, and giving one to two grains of this preparation, it acts as almost a specific for laryngeal and bronchial affections, relieving the irritation almost immediately. I have controlled most harassing and difficult coughs connected with phthisis, bronchitis

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and catarrh, by the use of a few drops of this oil. It acts beneficially upon the digestive organs, as a gentle stimulant and tonic. As an external agent, it is most stimulating and exciting, producing great irritation and thereby relieving many painful affections. I have been in the habit of using this remedy in the proportion of ten drops to four ounces of alcohol, as a liniment to spinal irritation, and have maintained a gentle irritation to great advantage. It has also been applied to indolent ulcers. The dose is from one-eighth of a drop to one drop. It can be triturated with sugar, or it may be mixed with glycerine, and administered in this form; as an external application or rubefacient from ten to fifteen drops may be added to four or six ounces of alcohol.

OIL OF XANTHOXYLIN.

The Oil of Xanthoxylin is derived from the *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, or *Prickly Ash*. It is a most powerful diffusible stimulant, and may be used in all cases where an agent of that kind is required, acting in many respects like the xanthoxylin, and producing stimulating impressions upon the system, analogous to the oil of capsicum. The dose is from one to two drops, repeated as often as the case requires.

OLEO-RESINS.

OLEO-RESIN OF LOBELIA.

The Oleo-Resin of Lobelia is another agent of great value. I have used it more extensively than any other preparation of the lobelia. It possesses all the active principles of the lobelia in a most convenient form for use. My practice of using it is to triturate ten grains with one hundred grains of sugar, and as an emetic, to administer from five to ten grains of the trituration every five or ten minutes, in a little warm ginger tea, until a free evacuation of the stomach occurs. As a remedy for pneumonia, it is almost a specific. I have never seen a case of acute inflammation of the lungs treated in the early stage, that would not almost immediately yield to this drug, so that I have relied upon it almost exclusively, and with uniform success, in all cases where an antispasmodic and diaphoretic are required. It may be used as an antispasmodic in doses of from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a

grain. As an emetic, from three to five grains; as a specific in pneumonia, from one-fifteenth to one-tenth of a grain, repeated at intervals of a half-hour or hour during the active stage of the disease.

THE OLEO-RESIN OF LIRIODENDRON.

This remedy is derived from the *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. It is an active stimulant to the digestive organs, and a gentle alterative to the liver, and possesses slight antiperiodic properties: hence it may be used successfully in many cases of intermittent diseases, especially in malarial districts, where there is a tendency to the accumulation of malarial virus or miasma in the blood, producing a tendency to congestion of the liver, and derangement of the digestive organs. The dose is from one to two grains, administered three or four times a day. As a prophylactic against intermittent diseases, especially ague, it is one of the best with which we are acquainted, and should be triturated in sugar, in which form it is most convenient for use.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

The Concentrated Tinctures are prepared by first isolating the various approximate active principles of the plant, in the same manner as the concentrated medicines, then uniting these in the proportion in which they are obtained, and dissolving the same in alcohol: hence they may be used for the same purposes as the concentrated powders. About ten drops represent one grain of the powdered article. A very convenient form for administering these tinctures, is to add the requisite quantity to lactin, or sugar of milk, triturate well, and give them in doses as required. Another form is to add the proper quantity to water, and allow the patient to take a teaspoonful of the solution as often as necessary. Some of our practitioners saturate the homœopathic globules with these tinctures; and I myself have found that in this way I could administer, in a very palatable form, all the agents that the case demanded. The ordinary plan for administering the tincture of aconite, is to place five or ten drops in a tumbler full of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten or twenty minutes. This is as strong as the remedy is indicated in most febrile diseases. *Veratrum viride* may be given in the same

manner, and frequently in this way controls the inflammatory symptoms much better than larger doses. These tinctures will be found very convenient for use; and as I have previously remarked, ten drops of the tincture are equal to one grain of the crude article.

ESSENTIAL TINCTURES.

The Essential Tinctures are prepared from the crude article, and represent equal strength in weight of the plant from which they are obtained. These tinctures, although prepared from the crude roots, are highly concentrated, and most actively represent the medical powers of the agent from which they are manufactured. Like the concentrated remedies, they should be well diluted, and are very convenient for forming syrups and compounds. For instance, the proper quantity of any of the essential tinctures may be added to a quantity of simple syrup, and compounded or administered in a simple form, as the case indicates. They very closely represent the concentrated remedies in medical power, and may be used in all diseases as a substitute. In many cases, especially chronic affections, they operate quite as beneficially. There are also essential tinctures prepared from agents of great value, which have not yet been represented in the list of concentrated remedies. Fifteen drops of the essential tincture are equivalent to one grain of the concentrated article, therefore containing about one-third less strength than the concentrated tinctures. I have used both tinctures extensively in my practice; and although in some diseases I have found the concentrated to act most beneficially, yet in a great majority of cases the essential have proved of equal value. I prepare syrups, by adding to the syrup of sugar, one-half, or equal parts of the essential tinctures; thus I form syrup of buchu, cannabis indica, ampelopsis, etc. By studying carefully the strength of the concentrated remedies, and comparing the dose of the tincture with this agent, it is an easy matter to arrive at the proper dose. As there are many essential tinctures, however, not represented in the concentrated agents, I will give the list of them, and the doses prescribed by Mr. Merrell, who manufactures them:—

COMMON NAME.	ORIGINAL NAME.	DOSE.
Aconite,	Aconitum	1 to 5 drops.
Agrimony,	Agrimonia Eup.	30 to 60 drops.
Arnica,	Arnica Flowers,	5 to 15 drops.

COMMON NAME.	ORIGINAL NAME.	DOSE.
American Ivy,	Ampelopsis,	30 to 60 drops.
Alder, Tag,	Alnus Rubra,	20 to 60 drops.
Alder, Black,	Prinos Vert.	20 to 60 drops.
American Ipecac.,	Gillenia,	10 to 40 drops.
Balmomy,	Chelone Glab.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Bayberry,	Myrica Cer.	1 to 2 drams.
Belladonna,	Atropa Bellad.	2 to 5 drops.
Bethroot,	Trillium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams.
Bitter Root,	Apocynum,	10 to 60 drops.
Bitter Sweet, True,	Dulcamara,	30 to 60 drops.
Bitter Sweet, False,	Celastrus Scand.	10 to 40 drops.
Black Root,	Leptandra,	20 to 60 drops.
Blazing Star,	Aletris Far.	10 to 30 drops.
Blackberry,	Rubus. Villos.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Bloodroot,	Sanguinaria,	3 to 30 drops.
Blue Flag,	Iris Versicolor,	10 to 40 drops.
Boneset,	Eupatorium Perf.	20 to 60 drops.
Buchu,	Barosma Cren.	15 to 60 drops.
Bugle, Sweet,	Lycopus Virg.	20 to 60 drops.
Burdock,	Lappa Major,	30 to 60 drops.
Butternut,	Juglans Cin.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams.
Button Snakeroot,	Licatris Spic.	20 to 60 drops.
Cannabis Indica,	(see India Hemp,)	10 to 30 drops.
Catnip,	Nepeta Catar.	1 to 2 drams.
Cascarilla,	Croton Eleuteria,	20 to 60 drops.
Celandine, Garden,	Chelidonium,	10 to 20 drops.
Cayenne, African,	Capsicum,	3 to 5 drops.
Centaury, Lesser,	Sabbattia Ang.	1 to 2 drams.
Chamomile, Eng.,	Anthemis Nob.	30 to 60 drops.
Chamomile, Germ.,	Chamomilla,	30 to 60 drops.
Cherry, Wild Black,	Ceras Vir.	20 to 30 drops.
Cicuta,	Conium Mac.	5 to 10 drops.
Cinchona,	(see Peruvian Bark,)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Coffee, Java,	Caffea,	30 to 60 drops.
Cohosh, Black,	Macrotys Rac.	20 to 40 drops.
Cohosh, Blue,	Caulophyllum,	15 to 60 drops.
Colchicum Root,	Colchicum Aut.	5 to 20 drops.
Colchicum Seed,	"	5 to 30 drops.

COMMON NAME.	ORIGINAL NAME.	DOSE.
Columbo, E. I.,	Cocculus Palm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
“ Am.,	Frazera,	1 to 2 drams.
Cotton Root,	Gossypium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams.
Cranesbill,	Geranium Mac.	30 to 60 drops.
Cramp Bark,	Viburnum Opulus,	20 to 60 drops.
Cubebs, Berries,	Cubeba,	10 to 60 drops.
Culver Root,	Leptandra Vir.	10 to 60 drops.
Dandelion,	Taraxacum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams.
Dock, Yellow,	Rumex Crisp.	20 to 60 drops.
Dogwood,	Cornus Flor.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Elecampane,	Inula Hellenium,	10 to 40 drops.
Ergot,	Secale Cornut.	15 to 60 drops.
Fleabane Cana.,	Erigeron Can.	20 to 60 drops.
Foxglove,	Digitalis Purpurea,	5 to 10 drops.
Frost Wort,	Helianthemum,	10 to 20 drops.
Gelseminum,	(see Yellow Jessamine,)	3 to 15 drops.
Gentian,	Gentiana Lutea,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
“ Comp., (for Stoughton's Elix.,)		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Ginger Jam,	Zinziber,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Golden Seal,	Hydrastis,	15 to 60 drops.
Gravel Plant,	Epigea Rep.	20 to 60 drops.
Greek Valerian,	Polemonium,	10 to 40 drops.
Hellebore, Black,	Helleborus Nig.	10 to 30 drops.
“ Amer.,	Veratrum viride,	1 to 5 drops.
Henbane,	Hyoscyamus,	5 to 20 drops.
Hoarhound,	Marrubium,	15 to 60 drops.
Hops,	Humulus Lup.	20 to 60 drops.
Hydrangea, Wild,	Hydrangea Arb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams.
Ignatia Bean,	Ignatia Amara,	1 to 5 drops.
Indian Arrow,	(see Wahoo,)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Indian Hemp, Black,	Apocynum Can.	5 to 60 drops.
Indian Hemp, White,	Asclepias Inc.	20 to 60 drops.
India Hemp,	Cannabis Indica,	10 to 30 drops.
Ipecac., Rio,	Ceph. Ipecacuanha,	3 to 60 drops.
Jalap,	Ipom. Jalapa,	20 to 60 drops.
Jamestown Weed,	Stramonium,	3 to 15 drops.
Ladies' Slipper,	Cypripedium,	30 to 60 drops.
Laurel, Leaves,	Kalmia Lat.	5 to 20 drops.

COMMON NAME.	ORIGINAL NAME.	DOSE.
Lettuce, Garden,	Lactuca Sat.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Life Root,	Senecio Gracilis,	20 to 60 drops.
Lily, White Pond,	Nymphaea Odor.	30 to 60 drops.
Lily, Yellow Pond,	Nuphar Adven.	30 to 60 drops.
Lobelia, Herb,	Lobelia Inflata,	5 to 60 drops.
“ Seed,	“	3 to 40 drops.
Male Fern,	Aspidium Felix Mas.	10 to 40 drops.
Mandrake, (May Apple,) . .	Podophyllum,	10 to 40 drops.
Man Root,	Conv. Panduratus,	10 to 60 drops.
Matico,	Piper Angust.	20 to 60 drops.
Mezereon,	Daph. Mezereum,	20 to 60 drops.
Motherwort,	Leonorus Card.	30 to 60 drops.
Nux Vomica,	Strychnos N. V.	2 to 10 drops.
Oak, White,	Quercus Alba,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Pareira Brava,	Cisampelos P. B.	30 to 60 drops.
Partridge Berry,	Mitchella Rep.	20 to 60 drops.
Peruvian Bark, Red,	Cinchona Rub.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
“ Pale,	“ Cal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
“ Comp.,	(Huxham's Tinc.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Pink Root,	Spigelia Maryland.	20 to 60 drops.
“ Comp. . . .	Spigelia Comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Pipsissiwa,	Chimaphila,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Plantain,	Plantago Major,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Pleurisy Root,	Asclepias Tub.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Poke, or Garget,	Phytolacca,	5 to 20 drops.
Poplar, Yellow,	(see Tulip Tree,)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Prickly Ash Bark,	Xanthoxylum,	5 to 30 drops.
“ Berries,	Xanthox. Bac.	10 to 40 drops.
Poison Vine,	Rhus Toxicad.	1 to 5 drops.
Queen of Meadow,	Eupator. Purpur.	20 to 60 drops.
Queen's Root,	(see Stillingia,)	5 to 20 drops.
Ragweed,	Ambrosia Artem.	20 to 40 drops.
Rhubarb,	Rheum. Palm.	30 to 60 drops.
“ Arom.,	“ Arom.	10 to 40 drops.
Rhatany,	Krameria,	20 to 60 drops.
Rock Rose,	Cistus Gana.	30 to 60 drops.
Rue,	Ruta Graveolens,	10 to 30 drops.
Sarsaparilla,	Smilax Sarsap.	1 to 2 drams.

COMMON NAME.	ORIGINAL NAME.	DOSE.
Sarsaparilla, Comp.,	(for Syr. Sar. Com.)	1 to 2 drams.
Sassafras,	Laurus Sassafras,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Savin,	Juniper. Sabina,	5 to 20 drops.
Skullcap,	Scutellaria,	10 to 60 drops.
Senna, Alex.,	Cassia Senna,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams.
“ and Jalap,	(Antibilious Physic.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Skunk Cabbage,	Ictodes Fœt.	20 to 60 drops.
Snake Root, Seneca,	Pol. Senega,	10 to 20 drops.
“ Virg.,	Ar. Serpentaria,	15 to 40 drops.
Spikenard,	Aralia Rac.	20 to 40 drops.
Squills,	Scilla Mar.	10 to 40 drops.
“ Comp.,	(for Hive Syrup,)	5 to 30 drops.
Stillingia,	Stillingia Syl.	5 to 20 drops.
“ Comp.,	“ Comp.	10 to 30 drops.
Stone Root,	Collinsonia,	20 to 60 drops.
Stramonium,	Datura Stram.	5 to 15 drops.
Sumach,	Rhus Glabra,	15 to 40 drops.
Tulip Tree,	Liriodendron,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Turkey Pea,	Corydalis,	8 to 20 drops.
Twinleaf,	Jeffersonia,	20 to 40 drops.
Unicorn,	Helonias,	10 to 40 drops.
Uva Ursi,	Arbutus U. U.	15 to 30 drops.
Valerian, Eng.,	Valeriana,	10 to 30 drops.
“ Amer.,	Cypripedium,	10 to 40 drops.
Veratrum Viride,	(Amer. Hellebore,)	1 to 5 drops.
Vervain, Blue,	Verbena Hast.	10 to 60 drops.
Wafer Ash,	Ptelea Trif.	15 to 40 drops.
Wa-Hoo,	Euonymus,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Water Pepper,	Polygonum Punc.	20 to 60 drops.
Witch Hazel,	Hamamelis,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Wormseed, Amer.,	Chenopodium,	10 to 40 drops.
“ Germ.,	Santonica,	10 to 60 drops.
Wild Indigo,	Baptisia,	10 to 30 drops.
Wild Yam,	Dioscorea Vil.	20 to 60 drops.
Yarrow,	Millefolium,	15 to 40 drops.
Yellow Dock,	Rumex Cris.	10 to 30 drops.
Yellow Parilla,	Menispermum,	10 to 30 drops.
Yellow Jessamine,	Gelsemium,	3 to 10 drops.

DOSES OF TRITURATED MEDICINES.

The following is a list of the principal Concentrated Remedies, the amount to be given, the diseases for which they are valuable, and the frequency with which the dose should be repeated until relief be obtained. The dose has reference to the triturated article only:—

TRITURATED MEDICINES.

TRIT. REMEDIES.	DISEASES THEY CURE.	DOSE.	REPETITION.
Ampelopsin.	Bronchitis, sore throat, and scrofula.	5 grs.	Every 2 or 3 hours.
Alnuin.	Indigestion and debility.	3 grs.	" 3 or 4 "
Apocynin.	Inflammation of the bladder.	1 gr.	" hour.
Asclepin.	Pleurisy, (acute.)	3 grs.	" half hour.
Baptisin.	Prevents gangrene.	5 grs.	" "
Caulophyllin.	Dysmenorrhœa.	3 grs.	" 5 hours.
Cerascin.	Enlargement of the spleen, and ague.	6 grs.	" 3 "
Chelonin.	Strengthens the stomach in debility.	2 grs.	" 3 "
Chimaphilin.	Enlarged lymphatic glands.	5 grs.	" 2 "
Collinsonin.	Enlargement of the valves of the heart.	2 grs.	" 2 "
Cornin.	Intermittent diseases.	5 grs.	" 3 "
Corydalin.	Syphilis.	5 grs.	" 3 "
Cypripedin.	Nervousness.	1 gr.	" hour.
Digitalin.	Palpitation of the heart, and dropsy.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	" 5 hours.
Dioscorin.	Bilious colic.	6 grs.	" 10 minutes.
Euonymin.	Inactive liver, and costiveness.	5 grs.	" 4 hours.
Euphorbin.	Nausea and vomiting.	1 gr.	" half hour.
Eupatorin.	Gravel.	3 grs.	" 2 hours.
Eupurpurin.	Rising of food, uterine debility, and weakness.	2 grs.	" 3 "
Frazerin.	Night sweats, dyspepsia, and consumption.	5 grs.	" n't. & m'n.
Gelsemin.	Dysentery.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	" half hour.
Geranin.	Hemorrhage.	1 gr.	" hour.
Hamamelin.	Hypertrophy of the heart, and leucorrhœa.	3 grs.	" 3 hours.
Helonin.	Disease of kidneys.	3 grs.	" 5 hours.
Hydrastin.	Debility, a pure tonic.	2 grs.	" hour.
Hyoseyamin.	Vertigo, and sick headache.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	" 3 hours.
Irisin.	Mercurial diseases.	3 grs.	" 3 hours.
Jalapin.	Dropsy of the bowels.	10 grs.	" 6 hours.
Juglandin.	Tetter, and salt rheum.	2 grs.	" 6 hours.
Leptandrin.	Aphthæ of the mouth and stomach.	3 grs.	" 2 hours.
Lupulin.	Spermatorrhœa.	5 grs.	" 2 hours.
Lycopin.	Excessive expectoration of pus from the bronchia.	3 grs.	" 2 hours.
Macrotin.	Leucorrhœa, rheumatism, and eruptive diseases.	2 grs.	" 3 hours.
Menispermin.	Old adhesions in pleurisy.	3 grs.	" hour.
Myricin.	Diarrhœa from weakness.	2 grs.	" hour.
Phytolacin.	Syphilitic rheumatism.	1 gr.	" 2 hours.
Podophyllin.	Congested portal circulation.	2 grs.	" 3 hours.
Populin.	Nervous debility, and diseases of the bladder.	3 grs.	" 2 hours.
Prunin.	First stage of consumption.	5 grs.	" hour.
Rhusin.	Nursing sore mouth.	3 grs.	" 2 hours.
Rumin.	Scrofula.	5 grs.	" 3 hours.
Sanguinarin.	Constipation, croup, and colds.	5 grs.	" 4 hours.
Scutellarin.	St. Vitus' dance.	6 grs.	" 2 hours.
Senecin.	Female irregularity.	5 grs.	" 3 hours.
Smilacin.	Enlargement of heart.	3 grs.	" 2 hours.
Stillingin.	Bronchitis.	1 gr.	" 4 hours.
Strychnin.	Palsies and epilepsy.	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	" hour.
Trillin.	Gonorrhœa.	2 grs.	" half hour.
Veratrin.	All forms of bilious fever.	1-16 gr	" half hour.
Viburnin.	Epilepsy.	3 grs.	" 2 hours.

TRIT. REMEDIES.	DISEASES THEY CURE.	DOSE.	REPETITION.
Xanthoxylin.	Powerful stimulant.	3 grs.	Every half hour.
Santonine.	Worms of all kinds.	10 grs.	" 2 hours.
Emetine.	Emetic.	10 grs.	" 5 minutes.
Quinine.	All periodic diseases, ague, neuralgia, &c., &c.	5 grs.	" hour.
Colechia.	All forms of dropsy.	1 gr.	" 6 hours.
Gossypin.	Emmenagogue.	10 grs.	" 2 hours.
Lactucin.	Wakefulness.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	" half hour.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

REMEDIES.	DISEASES THEY CURE.	DOSE.	REPETITION.
Aconite.	Typhoid, and all forms of debilitating fevers.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop.	Every half hour.
Arnica.	Bruises and soreness.	1 to 2 drops.	" hour.
Lobelia.	All spasms, asthma, and cholera.	1 to 2 drops.	" half hour.
Veratrum viride.	All inflammatory fevers, bronchitis, pneumonia, &c.	1 to 2 drops.	" 15 or 20 min.
Xanthoxylin.	Cholera infantum.	5 to 10 drops.	" 10 or 15 min.
Capsicum.	Fainting, and great prostration.	10 to 15 drops.	" 20 or 30 min.
Cannabis Indica.	Consumption.	60 to 100 drops.	" 4 or 5 h'rs.
Matico.	All cases of hemorrhage.	30 to 40 drops.	" half hour.
Oil Erigeron.	Uterine hemorrhage.	10 to 40 drops.	" 10 or 15 min.
Tincture of Ignatia Bean.	Tetanus, nervous spasms, &c.	1 to 5 drops.	" 2 or 3 h'rs.
Rhus Radicans.	Palsy, last stages of typhoid fever.	1 to 3 drops.	" 2 or 3 h'rs.
Gelseminum semper-virens.	All acute inflammatory diseases, and all fevers where the brain is not affected.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop.	" half hour.
Oil of Capsicum.	Asphyxia, from drowning, chloroform, &c.	1 drop.	" 5 minutes.
" Cubebs.	Gleet.	5 drops.	Three times per day.
" Ergot.	Night sweats, and copious expectoration in consumption.	1 drop.	Every hour.
" Male Fern.	Tape worm.	60 drops.	" hour.
" Lobelia.	Whooping-cough, and infantile spasms.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ drop.	" hour.
" Black Pepper.	Chronic ague.	5 drops.	Five times a day.
" Stillingia.	Bronchitis.	$\frac{1}{2}$ drop.	Every hour.
" Fire Weed.	Piles.	5 drops.	Four times a day.
" Skunk Cabbage Berries.	Whooping-cough.	1 to 3 drops.	Every hour or two.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

The fluid extracts can be used in about the same doses as the essential tinctures. This is especially the case with the preparations of Thomas & Twining, of this city.

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE CRUDE MATERIA MEDICA.

Abelmoschus Esculentus, (*Okra*.) The okra is used for poultices instead of slippery elm. The leaves and fruit are used.

Abies Balsamæ, (*Fir Balsam*.) Good for dyspepsia and chronic rheumatism. Dose ten to fifteen drops. Used in Paine's mild zinc ointment.

Abies Canadensis, (*Hemlock Spruce*.) The gum, oil, and pulv. bark, are the parts used. Dose of the oil, five to ten drops; of bark, ten to fifteen grains.

Abies Excelsa, (*Norway Spruce Fir*.) The gum or Burgundy pitch may be used externally as strengthening plaster, in rheumatism, etc.

Abies Larix, (*Larch*.) This is Venice turpentine, and is used in plasters and liniments.

Abies Nigra, (*Black or Double Spruce*.) A decoction of the boughs of this article is valuable for chronic inflammation of the bladder and kidneys.

Abius Precatorius, (*Liquorice Bush, Red Bean, Love Pea*.) A decoction is good for disease of the bladder and kidneys.

Abutilon Cordatum, (*Yellow Mallow, Sida Abutilon of L.*) This is a native of Brazil. It is a species of the cotton plant; is used as a poultice in indolent ulcers, and possesses emmenagogue properties.

Absynthium. Officinale, (*Artemisia Absynthium Common Worm-wood*.) It is anthelmintic and tonic,—good in dyspepsia, etc.

Acacia Arabica, (*Acacia*.) (*Gum Arabic*.) One teaspoonful to a tumblerful of water makes an invaluable mucilage in typhoid fever.

Acacia Catechu. This is an active astringent gum, used in dysentery, hemorrhage, etc.

Acalypha Virginica, (*Mercury Weed*.) The tincture is used in syphilis, in ten or fifteen drop doses. It is reputed to be of great virtue.

Acer Striatum, (*Striped Maple*.) A strong infusion of this is regarded as a specific for hemoptysis and other hemorrhages.

Acetum, (*Vinegar*.) This is used extensively in acetic tinctures, and croup syrup.

Achillea Millefolium, (*Yarrow*.) An infusion of the herb is al-

most a specific for night sweats in consumption. An ounce to a pint of water. Dose, one-half teacupful three or four times a day.

Achras Sapota, (*Sapodil.*) It is said to be a valuable tonic and febrifuge.

Acidum Aceticum, (*Acetic Acid.*) One dram of this acid dissolved in one ounce of water, is valuable for secondary syphilis, given in ten or fifteen drop doses, three or four times a day.

Acidum Aceticum Empyreumaticum, (*Pyrolegneous Acid.*) Dose, one to five drops in a tumbler of water. Good for dyspepsia.

Acidum Benzoicum, (*Benzoic Acid.*) Used in rheumatism and gout. Dose, one or two grains.

Acidum Carbazoticum, (*Carbazotic Acid.*) Used in dyspepsia, intermittent and remittent fever, and diseases of the liver. Dose, one-half grain, once or twice a day, in gum water.

Acidum Chromicum, (*Chromic Acid.*) Used in croup, bronchitis, and phthisis. It is also used as a painless caustic, in cancer, for which it is most valuable. Dose, internally from one-thirtieth to one-twentieth of a grain, in gum water.

Acidum Citricum, (*Citric Acid.*) It is used for rheumatism, prepared like lemonade, and drank freely. Also useful in scurvy.

Acidum Fluoricum, (*Fluoric Acid.*) Considered valuable in pulmonary diseases.

Acidum Gallicum, (*Gallic Acid.*) Used as an astringent, in three or four grain doses for epistaxis, etc.

Acidum Hydriodicum, (*Hydriodic Acid.*) Used instead of iodine, in one or two drop doses.

Acidum Hydrochloricum, (*Hydrochloric Acid, Muriatic Acid.*) It is used as a caustic in cancer, etc. Also for night sweats, hectic fever, etc. Dose, from five to ten drops in sage tea, once or twice a day.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum, (*Hydrocyanic Acid, Prussic Acid, Cyano-hydric Acid.*) Used in the latter stages of typhus and typhoid fever. From one-half to two drops given in mucilage is a dose.

Acidum Lacticum, (*Lactic Acid.*) Used in dyspepsia. Dose, one to two drams in sweetened water. Also for triturating medicines.

Acidum Muriaticum, (*Muriatic Acid.*) See *Acidum Hydrochloricum*.

Acidum Nitricum, (*Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis.*) Used in secondary syphilis, in one or two drop doses once or twice a day.

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum, (*Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.*) Used in dyspepsia. Dose, three or four drops, sufficiently diluted, three or four times a day.

Acidum Oxalicum, (*Oxalic Acid.*) Used externally for eruptive diseases.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, (*Diluted Phosphoric Acid.*) Is used in fever and neuralgia, in from ten to fifteen drop doses, two or three times a day.

Acidum Sulphuricum, (*Sulphuric Acid, Oil of Vitriol.*) Used as a caustic in cancers. See cancer recipe in formulary.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, (*Elixir of Vitriol.*) Is used in debility of the stomach. Dose from ten to thirty drops, given in a tea of *hydrastis Canadensis*.

Acidum Tannicum, (*Tannic Acid, Tannin.*) Used as an astringent. Also in diseases of the mucous membrane. Dose, four or five grains.

Acidum Tartaricum, (*Tartaric Acid.*) Used in scorbutus. It is also one of the ingredients of Seidlitz powders. Dose, one or two grains in sweetened water.

Aconitum Napellus, (*Monk's Hood.*) This is a European plant. The tincture of the leaves, in doses of from one to five drops, is the preparation mostly used by New School physicians, repeated at intervals of from one-half hour to an hour. It is used in all fevers and inflammations of an asthenic character. It is an active diaphoretic and sedative to the circulation, and at the same time increases the nervous forces. There is no remedy known, which possesses greater power to arrest typhoid and kindred fevers in their incipient stages than this. In peritoneal inflammation, the tincture of aconite is of the greatest importance, frequently controlling the disease in a very few hours. It may also be used in dysentery, erysipelas, cerebral congestion, croup, whooping-cough, etc.

Much care should be observed in preparing the tincture, which should be made from the recently dried leaves, in the proportion of two ounces of dried leaves to one pint of diluted alcohol. After standing fourteen days, it should be strained and bottled for use. The active principle of the plant is the aconitine, which may be used in all cases where the tincture is indicated. It should be tri-

turated, one grain to ten of powdered sugar, and one grain of the trituration is a dose, repeated as indicated. The properties are the same as the tincture.

Acorus Calamus, (*Calamus*, *Sweet Flag*.) Used in flatulency.

Actæa, (*Actæa Alba*, *White Cohosh*.) Good in female weakness.

Actæa Rubra, (*Red Cohosh*.) Uterine tonic, and good in rheumatism.

Actæa Spicata, (*Baneberry*, *Herb Christopher*.) Active purgative, used in fevers and bilious affections.

Actimeris, (many species, all formerly called *Coreopsis Alternifolia*.) Dr. Eoff states that they cure the ringworm by rubbing with the leaves.

Adansonia Digitata, (*Boabab*.) Indigenous to Africa; used by the natives in fevers.

Adeps, (*Lard*.) One of the principal ingredients of ointments, and most *cod liver oil*.

Adiantum Pedatum, (*Maidenhair*.) A decoction is almost a specific for leucorrhœa, used freely, internally, and as an injection.

Adicea Glaberrima, (*Urtica Pumila*.) (*Cool Weed*.) Very common. A decoction is used in eruptive diseases.

Æsculus Hippocastanum, (*Horse Chestnut*.) A decoction of the leaves and bark is a valuable remedy in diseases of the kidney and bladder.

Æther Hydrocyanicus, (*Hydrocyanic Ether*.) Used in nervous affections as an external application.

Æther Sulphuricus, (*Sulphuric Ether*.) Used as an anti-spasmodic and an anæsthetic.

Æthusa Cynapium, (*Fool's Parsley*.) Used in dropsy and dysentery.

Agaric, (*Touchwood*, *Spunk*, *Tinder*.) Used as a styptic.

Agaricus, (*Punk*.) Useful to make the Agaric.

Agave Virginica, (*False Aloe*.) One of the principal ingredients of consumptive pill, and very valuable in phthisis.

Agnus Castus, (*Chaste-tree*.) This remedy is said to be a valuable antaphrodisiac.

Agrimonia Eupatoria, (*Agrimony*.) Used in obstructed menstruation in the form of wine tincture.

Ajuga Chamæpitys, (*Ground Pine*.) A good diuretic.

Alchemilla Alpina, (*Ladies' Mantle*.) Equivalent to *Popentilla*. Also a diuretic.

Aletris Aurea, (*Yellow Aletris*.) Used in vinegar for dropsical diseases.

Aletris Farinosa, (*Unicorn Root*.) Is used in all female difficulties as a uterine tonic. Dose of the powdered root, from three to five grains.

Alisma Odorata, Raf. Fl. lud., (*Sweet Plantain*.) The whole plant odorous. Used for wounds and bruises.

Alisma Plantago, (*Water Plantain*.) This is used in a tea, as a remedy in hydrophobia and snake bites.

Allium, (*Wild Garlic*, *Landlauch*.) Several species. Used in croup and bronchitis in children.

Allium Cepa, (*Onion*.) Used as a poultice, and in the form of syrup in coughs.

Allium Sativum, (*Garlic*.) Used as a poultice instead of onions.

Alnus Rubra, (*Tag Alder*.) One of the best tonics in debility,—may be used freely.

Alnus Serrulata, (*Black Alder*.) Stomach tonic and anti-periodic.

Aloe Spicata, (*Aloes*.) Used in the form of injection to remove seat worms. Ten grains to six ounces of water, used at bed time.

Alpinia Cardamomum, (*Cardamom*.) Used for children in colic.

Alsine Media, (*Chickweed*.) Anti-scorbutic and pectoral. May be eaten boiled for greens. Birds are fond of it.

Althæa Officinalis, (*Marsh Mallow*.) One of the best mucilaginous diuretics in use. Dose, one teaspoonful of the pulv. root in half a tumbler of water, four or five times a day.

Althæa Rosea, (*Hollyhock*.) It is valuable in constipation and female diseases.

Alumen, (*Alum*, *Sulphate of Alumina and Potassa*.) One or two grains at night, is a useful remedy for incontinence of urine.

Alumina, (*Hydrated Oxyde of Alumen*.) Used as an external application in indolent ulcers.

Amanita, (*Mushrooms*.) With gills beneath, and a central support. Several are excellent for food. The best are *A. Muscaria*, *A. Deliciosa*, *A. Edulis*, *A. Campestris*, *A. Albella*, *A. Aurantiaca*, *A. Procera*, *A. Ovoidea*, etc.

Amaranthus Hypochondriacus, (*Amaranth*,) (*Princes' Feather*,) (*Red Coxcomb*.) A decoction is good in dysentery.

Amaryllis Atamasco, (*Ground Lily*, *Stagger Grass*.) Said to poison horses and cattle, producing the disease called Staggers. Beautiful vernal white blossom.

Ambrosia Trifida, (*Tall Ambrosia Rag Weed*.) Used in prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa. A strong decoction may be drank freely.

Ammonia, (*Ammonia*.) Volatile stimulant. Dose, five or ten grains in water.

Ammoniacum, (*Gum Ammoniac*.) Is used in syphilis and rheumatism, in four or five grain doses, two or three times a day.

Ammonie Carbonas, (*Carbonate of Ammonia*, *Sesqui-Carbonate of Ammonia*.) A volatile stimulant and antacid. Dose, one or two grains in water.

Ammonie Hydrochloras, (*Chlorohydrate*, or *Muriate of Ammonia*.) An alterative. Used for diseases of the liver. Dose, three or four grains.

Ammonie Hypophosphite. Also valuable in syphilis, and in other diseases where there is great debility.

Ammonie Phosphas, (*Phosphate of Ammonia*.) Good in nervous debility. Dose, from three to five grains.

Ammonie Spiritus Aromaticus, (*Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia*.) A valuable stimulant, in ten or fifteen drop doses.

Ammonium Aceticum, (*Acetate of Ammonia*.) Also a valuable stimulant.

Ammonium Muriaticum, (*Muriate of Ammonia*.) Used as an alterative, and to inhale in ozæna.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia, (*American Ivy*.) Is an invaluable remedy in scrofula. Used in the form of a syrup.

Amphicarpa Monoica, (*Pea Vine*.) Good in diseases of the bowels and stomach.

Amygdala Communis, (*Almond Tree*.) Used as a tonic.

Amygdalus Glabra, (*Nectarine*.) Peculiar species, and not a variety of peach. Properties similar to peach, but much weaker. Rare with us.

Amygdalus Persica, (*Peach*.) Is used for weak stomach, in infusion, drank freely.

Amylum, (*Starch*.) Used as a nourishment, and for injections.

Amyris Floridana, (*Florida Balsam Tree*.) Properties similar to *maritima* and *A. Balsamifera*, of the West Indies. Used for weak eyes.

Anacyclus Pyrethrum, (*Pellitory of Spain*.) Used in rheumatism. Dose, twenty or thirty grains.

Anagallis Arvensis, (*Red Chickweed*.) Is said to be an antidote to hydrophobia. It cures epilepsy. Dose, one-half pint of the infusion often.

Angallis Phenicea, (*Red Pimpernel*.) Used in scrofula and consumption.

Anamirta Cocculus, (*Cocculus Indicus*.) In from one-quarter to one-half grain doses, it is said to cure epilepsy.

Andira Inermis, (*Cabbage Tree Bark*.) Is used in delirium tremens. Five to ten grains, a dose.

Andromeda Arborea, (*Sorrel Tree*.) Is a diuretic. A decoction of the leaves may be drank freely.

Andromeda, Nitida of Carolina, (*Sour Wood, or Pipe Stem*.) Equivalent to *Kalmia*, for the itch.

Anemone Nemorosa, (*Wood Anemone, Pulsatilla*.) One or two drops of the tincture is almost a specific for cutaneous erysipelas, given two or three times a day.

Anemone Virginica, (*Windbloom*.) Used in syphilis and eruptive diseases.

Anethum, (*Dill, Common Dill*.) Same as above.

Anethum Feniculum, (*Fennel*.) Mild aromatic.

Angelica Atropurpurea, (*Purple Angelica, Masterwort*.) A tea sweetened may be used instead of paregoric for children.

Angelica Lucida, (*Angelic Root, Belly-ache Root, Nendo of the Virginia Indians. White Root of the Southern tribes*.) Valuable in pleurisy and fevers. A decoction may be drank freely.

Angustura Vera, (*Angustura Bark*.) An alterative and stimulant, used in syrups.

Antennaria Margaritaceum, (*Pearl-Flowered Life Everlasting*.) A teaspoonful of the gin tincture given two or three times a day, is valuable for asthma.

Anthemis Cotula,—English name, *Wild Chamomile*; French name, *Chamomile Puante*; German name, *Stinkende Kamille*; Official names, *Cotula, Camomila Spuria*; Vulgar names, *May Weed, Dog's Fennel, Dilly, Dilweed, Fieldweed*, etc. It may be

used in all cases in which the officinal Chamomile is used. It is a valuable tonic in a feeble condition of the stomach, and a remedy of much benefit in leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, and other diseases dependent upon a feeble and lax condition of the mucous membrane. Dose, one ounce made into an infusion, by adding one-half pint of boiling water, and drank ad libitum.

Anthemis Nobilis, (*Chamomile*, *Roman Chamomile*.) One of the very best tonics, used freely.

Antimonium Crudum, (*Crude Antimony*.) An irritant poison.

Antimonium Tartaricum, (*Tartar Emetic*.) Used as an external application, in the form of an ointment instead of an irritating plaster.

Apios Tuberosa, (*Indian Potato*, *Potato Pea*.) Used in dropsical diseases.

Apium Graveolens, (*Celery*.) An ointment made of the tops, is said to be a sure cure for herpes.

Apium Petroselinum, (*Common Parsley*.) A valuable diuretic in the form of a decoction drank freely.

Apocynum Androsæmifolium, (*Bitter Root*.) An antidote to syphilis. Dose, five or ten grains of pulv. root, also a good diuretic.

Apocynum Cannabinum, (*Indian Hemp*.) Is a specific for neuralgia and lung affections. Used in tincture, infusion, and extract. Dose of the tincture, from ten to twenty drops; of the extract, one or two grains; of the strong infusion, from a tablespoonful to a half-teacupful, three or four times a day.

Aqua Calcis, (*Lime Water*.) Valuable antacid; and used with equal parts of sweet oil for burns.

Aqua Picis Liquidæ, (*Tar Water*.) Drank freely is good for scrofulous and lung diseases.

Aquilegia Canadensis, (*Red Columbine*.) A good tonic.

Arabis Rhomboides, (*Meadow Cress*. Equivalent to Water Cresses.) The tuberous root edible as well as the leaves, similar to radishes, tastes like Cochlearia.

Aralia Hispida, (*Dwarf Elder*.) Valuable in dropsy, gravel, and diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Dose ten or twelve grains. or a strong decoction may be drank freely.

Aralia Nudicaulis, (*Small Spikenard*.) Good purifier of the blood, used in the form of a syrup.

Aralia Spinosa, (*Prickly Elder*.) An active stimulating alterative. Used in diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and cholera.

Arbutus Uva-Ursi. (English name, Bear-Berry; Official name, Uva-Ursi; Vulgar names, Mountain Box, Redberry, Upland Cranberry.) The Uva Ursi is a remedy, which manifests its power principally upon the kidneys. It increases the quantity of urine, and acts as a slight astringent to the urethral mucous membrane. The most convenient form of using it, is Merrell's Essential Tincture. Thirty drops three or four times a day, or an infusion may be drank by adding one ounce to a pint of boiling water: to be used freely.

Archangelica (*Lamium, Album*.) An aromatic stimulant.

Arctium Lappa, (*Burdok*.) Used in the form of a syrup to purify the blood; or of an infusion, as a diuretic.

Arethusa Bulbosa, (*Bulbous Arethusa*.) The bruised bulbs useful for the tooth-ache, and in cataplasms for tumours.

Argenti Chloridum, (*Chloride of Silver*.) Used as a caustic.

Argenti Cyanuretum, (*Cyanide or Cyanuret of Silver*.) Also a caustic.

Argenti Ammoniae Chloridum, (*Ammonio-Chloride of Silver*.) Used in one-sixteenth grain doses, in ulceration of the bowels.

Argenti Nitrates (*Nitrate of Silver, Lunar Costic*.) Used as a caustic.

Argenti Oxidum, (*Oxide of Silver*.) Used the same.

Argilla Pura, (*Pure Argil or Alumina*.)

Aristolochia Serpentina, (*Virginia Snakeroot*.) Expectorant. Used in syrups. Is good in female and lung diseases.

Armoracia Radix, (*Horse-radish*.) An extract is a cure for chronic gonorrhoea. Also good in rheumatism and gout.

Arnica Montana, (*Leopard's Bane*.) Ten or fifteen drops of the tincture in half a tumbler of water, and one teaspoonful taken every two hours good for sore mouth, also for bruises, sores, etc.

Aronia Ovalis, (*Juneberry, Shadtree, Misascuta of Algic Tribe*.) A decoction is a good antiperiodic.

Artemisia Absinthium, (*Wormwood*.) The tincture is a tonic and vermifuge.

Artemisia Vulgaris, (*Mugwort*.) Antiseptic, stomachic, detergent, deobstruent, laxative, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, corroborant, antispasmodic, and vermifuge. Useful in hysterics,

spasms, palpitations of the heart, worms, obstructions, etc., in tea, infusion or powder.

Arsenias Ammonia, (*Arseniate of Ammonia*.) Used by some as an external application in cancer. Is a violent poison.

Arsenici Iodidum, (*Hydriodate of Arsenic*.) A violent poison, and should not be used internally.

Arum Triphyllum, (*Dragon Root*, or *Indian Turnip*.) One-half teaspoonful of the pulverized root, every night, is almost a specific for asthma. Also, good for coughs and colds, etc.

Arum Esculentum, (*Eddoes*, *Tanniers*.) Use same as above.

Asarum Canadensis, (*Wild Ginger*.) A strong infusion drank freely is almost a specific for dropsy of every variety.

Asarum Europæum, (*Asarabacca*.) The pulverized root is a valuable catarrh snuff.

Aselepias Cornuti, (*Common Silkweed*.) Mild diuretic. Strong infusion drank freely.

Aselepias Incarnata, (*Swamp Milkweed*.) Its properties very much resemble the *Cannabis Indica*, and may be used in all cases as a substitute. Dose of the extract, one or two grains. Tincture, twenty or thirty drops.

Aselepias Tuberosa, (*Pleurisy Root*.) A valuable diaphoretic. An infusion may be drank freely.

Asimina Papaw, (*Custard Apple*, *Asiminier in Louisiana*.) An antispasmodic, used in nervous affections.

Asparagus Officinalis, (*Asparagus*.) A tea of the roots is a valuable diuretic. One pint drank two or three times a day is a cure for dropsy.

Aspidium Filix Mas, (*Male Fern*.) A valuable remedy for tape-worm. Dose, twenty or thirty grains three or four times a day.

Asplenium, (*Spleenfern*.) Mild astringent, pectoral and corroborant, aperient and diuretic, useful for obstructions, gravel, syphilis, to clean the kidneys, hypochondria, etc., in decoction.

Assafoetida. Antispasmodic. Good in nervous diseases. Dose, from one to three grains.

Aster Puniceus, (*Red-stalked Aster*.) A valuable remedy for leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri. Dose, one teaspoonful of the tincture, or one ounce of the infusion, two or three times a day.

Atriplex Fœtida, (*Orach*, *A. Laciniata*.) Is refrigerant, watery,

edible, similar and equivalent to Purslain. *A. Halamoides*, Raf., or Sea Orach, is similar—also, anodyne; useful in gout as a cataplasm, with starch.

Atropa Belladonna, (*Belladonna*.) Used as described under the head of various diseases.

Auri Chloridum, (*Chloride of Gold*.) Used in consumption—one-twelfth to one-tenth portion of a grain.

Auri et Sodii Chloridum, (*Hydrochlorate or Muriate of Gold*.) Used as an eye-wash, and for indolent ulcers.

Auri Iodidum, (*Iodide or Ioduret of Gold*.) Use the same.

Avena Sativa, (*Common Oats*.) Seeds nutritive, demulcent, refrigerant—equal to barley, in fevers, as a gruel.

Azalea Procumbens, (often called *Swamp Pink*, *Wild Honeysuckle*, *Springbloom*.) Good in dysentery; a decoction may be drank freely.

Bacharis Halimifolia, (*Groundsel tree*, *Pencil tree*.) It is a mild diuretic.

Balota Lanata, (*Leonurus Lanatus*.) Good in hysteria and nervous affections. A decoction may be drank freely.

Balsamodendron Myrrha, (*Myrrh*.) A valuable antiseptic. Dose, five to ten grains.

Bambusa Arundinacea, (*Bamboo Cane*.) Young shoots are edible, boiled or pickled.

Baptisia Tinctoria, (*Wild Indigo*.) The most valuable antiseptic known. Used in poultices for gangrene and mortification.

Barii Iodidum, (*Iodide of Barium*.) Used in syphilis, rheumatism, &c., in one-fourth to one-half grain doses.

Barosma Crenata, (*Buchu*.) A mild diuretic in strong infusion, drank freely.

Beeberia, (*Bebeerin*, *Berberis Canadensis*, *Berberis Vulgaris*.) A valuable antiperiodic and tonic.

Benzoin Odoriferum, (*Spicewood*.) A mild diaphoretic. Used as a beverage in fevers.

Berberis Canadensis. Other names, *Pepperidge Bush* and *Sour-Berry*. In the North the berries are pickled. A tea of the bark is used for indigestion, and an infusion in wine as purgative. The root and bark, with alum or lye, produce a beautiful yellow dye for leather and cloth.

Berberis Vulgaris, (*Barberry*.) Alterative, tonic, and expectorant. Used in the form of a syrup, tincture, and infusion. Dose, an ounce of tincture two or three times a day. Is said to be almost a specific for jaundice. One ounce of the syrup, three or four times a day, is a valuable tonic in lung disease.

Beta Vulgaris, (*Garden Beet*.) Leaves diluent, refrigerant—useful in sore eyes, headache, toothache, coryza, &c., applied on the parts; the best dressing for inflammations, &c.

Betula Lenta, (*Black Birch*.) A warm infusion, drunk freely, is an invaluable remedy in diseases of the bladder; also, a good diuretic.

Bidens Bipinnata, (*Spanish Needles*.) A strong infusion is a valuable emmenagogue. One gill should be taken on retiring.

Bignonia, (several species.) Also an emmenagogue and diuretic.

Betrichium Virginicum, (*Rattlesnake Ferns*.) Mild astringent.

Bismuthi Valerianas, (*Bismuthum Valerianicum*.) A valuable tonic in nervous affections. Dose, one-fourth to one-half grain.

Bismuthum, (*Nitrate of Bismuth*.) Used in about two grain doses, for chronic dyspepsia.

Botrophis, (*Add?*) Used for rheumatic pains, diseases of languor, and scirrhus tumors, in tincture or decoction, by the Cherokees and Southern tribes.

Brayera Anthelmintica, (*Kousso, Kasso*.) A good remedy for tape-worm. Dose, one or two drams of the flowers, followed by a brisk purge.

Brasenia Hydropeltis. (English name, *Watershield*; Official name, *Gelatina Aquatica, Brasenia*; Vulgar names, *Frogleaf, Little Water Lily, Water Jelly, Deerfood*.) Uses:—Mucilaginous and demulcent tonic—may be used instead of Iceland moss, marsh mallow, and other mucilages. Cold infusion may be boiled into a jelly.

Brassica Oleracea, (*Cabbage*.) Well-known vegetable, healthy, antiscorbutic; pectoral when boiled; raw in cold-slaw, or pickled, in sour-kraut, almost indigestible.

Brassica Rapa, (*Turnips*.) Nutritive, diluent, flatulent, aphrodisiac, diuretic.

Bromelia Ananas, (*Pine-Apple*.) A delicious fruit, diuretic, emmenagogue, and aphrodisiac.

Bromus Purgans, (*Broom Grass, Medical Grass*.) Sudorific, vermifuge, laxative, diuretic, &c.

Brominum, (*Bromine*.) A Homœopathic remedy for most pulmonary diseases.

Bryonia Alba, (*Bryony*, *Zetter Berry*, *Wild Hops*.) Valuable in all granulated conditions of the mucous membrane.

Bumelia, (*Nigra*.) Bark of several species. Tonic and febrifuge.

Buxus Sempervirens, (*Box*.) A mild cathartic and alterative. Three or four grains of the pulverized wood may be taken every two or three hours. Used in syphilis and rheumatism.

Cacalia, (*Caraway*.) Many species. Good in flatulency.

Cactus. Almost all kinds have edible fruits, acid and grateful.

Cadmii Sulphas, (*Sulphate of Cadmium*.) Used in eruptive diseases. Twenty grains to one pint of compound syrup of stillingia.

Calcaria Chlorata, (*Chloride of Lime*.) Disinfectant.

Calcaria Phosphorica, (*Phosphate of Lime*.) Valuable in phthisis and diseases of the bones.

Calendula Officinalis, (*Garden Marigold*.) A good alterative in scrofulous and cancerous affections. Dose, one gill of the infusion; or it may be used in the form of syrup.

Calla Palustris, (*Swamp Robin*.) Roots acrid and caustic like Arum; yet, by drying, grinding, macerating, and boiling, a fine meal and bread are made in Sweden, very palatable.

Callithrice Verna, (*Water Starwort*.) A good diuretic.

Callicarpa Americana, (*Sourbush*.) Leaves, in decoction, useful for dropsies.

Calcotropis Gigantea, (*Mudar or Madar*.) Is an alterative and sudorific.

Calycanthus Floridus, (*Sweet Shrub*, *Allspice*.) Used as an aromatic.

Campanula Glomerata. Stated to be valued in Russia as efficacious in hydrophobia.

Camphora, (*Camphor*.) A one or two drop dose of the tincture, repeated every five or ten minutes, is valuable in cholera morbus or cholera.

Canella Alba, (*Canella*.) A mild aromatic stimulant. Used in infusion.

Cannabis Sativa, or *Cannabis Indica*, (*Hemp*.) A valuable remedy in all nervous affections. Used in delirium tremens, insanity, &c.; also in lung affections. Dose, from one to ten grains of the

extract. Dose of tincture, from twenty to sixty drops. This remedy has been extensively vended as a quack nostrum to cure consumption. Experience has shown it to be of little value.

Cantharis Vesicatoria, (*Spanish Fly*.) Used in spermatorrhœa and leucorrhœa, in very small doses.

Caoutchouc, (*Gum Elastic*, *India Rubber*.) An active astringent. Dose, two or three grains.

Capraria Biflora, (*Carib Tea*.) Astringent and tonic.

Capsicum Annuum, (*Cayenne Pepper*.) Pure stimulant. May be used in all cases where stimulants are indicated. Dose, from one to ten grains.

Carbo-Animalis, (*Animal Charcoal*.) Good preventive of mortification. Used in poultices.

Carbo-Ligni, (*Charcoal*.) Good preventive of mortification. Used internally.

Cardamine Pratensis, (*Ladies' Smock*.) Equivalent to Nasturtium, but more diuretic, nervine, and diaphoretic. Root said to be purgative.

Carex, Crenaria, (*Sedge*.) Edible, stomachic, diuretic. Equivalent to Sarsaparilla, Guayac, and Dactylon.

Carica Papaya, (*Papay*.) Milk of the unripe fruit, a fine vermifuge: one dose said to kill all worms, even the tape-worm. A dose of castor oil is taken next to expel them.

Carlina Acaulis, (*Ground Thistle*.) Bitter, aromatic, acrid, graveolent, sudorific, and stomachic. Useful in hysterics and hypochondria.

Carthamus Tinctorius, (*Dyer's Saffron*.) Emmenagogue. An infusion may be used freely.

Carum Carui, (*Caraway*.) A mild aromatic.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus, (*Cloves*.) One of the ingredients of the antibilious physic.

Cassia Acutifolia, (*Senna*.) Five or ten grains are a purge. One of the components of the antibilious physic.

Cassia Fistula, (*Purging Cassia*.) One or two drams act as a purge.

Cassia Marilandica, (*American Senna*.) Mild cathartic.

Cassine Peragua, (*Ilex Vomitoria*.) Leaves bitterish, sudorific and diuretic, vomative and purgative in strong decoctions called

black drink by the Indians. Said to be useful in gravel, nephritis, diabetes, fevers and small pox.

Castanea Punilla, (*Chestnut*.) A decoction of the leaves is an astringent and diuretic.

Castoreum, (*Castor*.) An antispasmodic. One teaspoonful of the tincture is a dose. Used in hysteria.

Catalpa Cordata, (*Catalpa* or *Calaba Tree*.) Leaves useful in cataplasms in parturition and nervous pains.

Caulophyllum Thalicteroides, (*Blue Cohosh*.) Used in female diseases in the form of tea.

Ceanothus Americanus, (*Redroot Jersey Tea*.) Alterative. A valuable remedy in chronic affections of the liver. Also in secondary syphilis. Dose, one tablespoonful of strong infusion four or five times a day.

Celastrus Scandens, (*False Bitter Sweet*.) Alterative and diuretic. Good in dropsical affections and scrofula. Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls of decoction two or three times a day.

Celtis Crassifolia, (*Nettle Tree*, *Hackberry in the West*, *Sugar Berry in the South*.) Berries useful in dysentery.

Centaurea Benedicta, (*Blessed Thistle*.) It is said to be a reliable remedy in epilepsy.

Cephalis Ipecacuanha, (*Ipecacuanha*.) Emetic in five or ten grain doses.

Cephalanthus Occidentalis, (*Button-bush*.) Febrifuge and diuretic. Used in gravel and fevers. One gill of infusion taken two or three grains a day.

Cera Alba, (*White Wax*.) *Cera Flava*, (*Yellow Wax*.) Used in ointment.

Cerasus Serotina, (*Wild Cherry*, *Black Cherry*, *Choke Cherry*.) An antiperiodic, (see Ceracein.)

Cerevisie Fermentum, (*Yeast*.) Good preventive of mortification. Used internally, and in form of a poultice.

Cesalpina, Brasiliensis (*Brazil Wood*.) Blossoms are emmenagogues.

Cetaceum, (*Spermaceti*.) Good in coughs and colds. Sometimes used in consumption for cod liver oil, for which it is a very good substitute.

Cetraria Nandica, (*Iceland Moss*.) Good mucilage in coughs and colds, drank freely.

Chamærops Palmetto, (*Palm Tree*.) A decoction is good in lung diseases.

Chara Hispida, (*Water Feathers*.) Said to be antispasmodic and vermifuge.

Cheirsinthus Cheiri, (*Wallflower*. Called *Bitter Root* by the Indians.) Intensely bitter, and used as a tonic.

Chelidonium Majus, (*Great Celandine*.) One of the ingredients of celandine ointment. Five or ten drops of the tincture four or five times a day, is a good remedy for piles.

Chelone Glabra, (*Balmony*.) One of the best stomach tonics, promotes digestion and removes dyspepsia. Dose of an infusion of the leaves, one half tea-cup full three or four times a day.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum, (*Wormseed*.) A good remedy for worms, three or four grains of the pulverized herb given at bed time.

Cherophyllum Sativum, (*Chervil*.) Cultivated condiment, stimulant, diuretic; root, leaves, seeds, oil, and extract used.

Chimanthus Amygdalinus, (*Winter Laurel*, *Laurier Amande* in Louisiana.) Useful in constipation, dyspepsia, syphilis, etc. Dose from five to ten drops of the tincture.

Chimaphila Umbellata (*Pipsissewa*.) One of the best diuretics and antiseptics in materia medica. May be used in infusion or syrup freely. Used in all cases of debility, scrofula, consumption and cancerous affections.

Chiococca Racemosa, (*Cahinea*.) This is used for syphilis and necrosis, or diseases of the bowels in twenty grain doses.

Chionanthus Virginica, (*Fringe Tree*.) A strong infusion drank freely through the day, is said to break up ague.

Chloroformum, (*Chloroform*.) Should only be used in form of a liniment and as an anæsthetic.

Chondrus Crispus, (*Irish Moss*.) This may be used the same as Iceland Moss.

Chrosperma (*Redseed*.) Equivalent to Abalon, a narcotic poison.

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, (*White, Weed Daisy, Goldens*.) Used for wounds, asthma, phthisis and tænia.

Chrysophyllum Buranhem, (*Monesia Bark*.) A stimulant and tonic.

Chrysosplenium Americanum, (*Water Carpet*.) Succulent, acrid, substyptic, aperient, corroborant. Used for coughs, asthma, and abdominal diseases.

Cichorium Intybus, (*Succory*.) Used as a diuretic and tonic. Does, one or two drams of the infusion.

Cicuta Maculata, (*American Hemlock*. Officinal name, *Cicuta Americana*. Vulgar names, Snake weed, Death of man, Water parsley, Poison root, Wild hemlock, Children's bane.) This article is an active, narcotic poison; yet from one half to one grain doses of the pulverized leaves have been used for painful neuralgic affections. Also, scirrhus and other tumors of a painful character have been benefited by an application of the *Cicuta* in the form of ointment and otherwise.

Cimicifuga Racemosa, (*Black Cohosh*.) Used in rheumatism and female diseases. Five or ten drops of the tinct. four or five times a day are a valuable remedy in leucorrhœa.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, (*Cinnamon*.) A tea of cinnamon is excellent to allay vomiting. Also, to arrest morning sickness in pregnancy. It is also used in dysentery.

Cinchona, (*Peruvian Bark*.) Antiperiodic and tonic.

Circea Lutetiana. Leaves useful in decoction and cataplasm for piles and condyloma.

Cirquium Arvense, (*Canada Thistle*.) The syrup is said to be valuable for skin diseases.

Cissampelos Pareira, (*Pareira Brava*, *Ice Vine*.) Diuretic and tonic.

Cistus Canadensis, (*Forstwor*, *Rock Rose*.) Used for curing scrofula in decoction and cataplasms.

Citrullus Colocynthus, (*Colocynth*, *Bitter Cucumber*.) An active hydragogue purge.

Citrus Aurantium, (*Orange*.) Orange peel is used as a tonic in debility.

Citrus Limonum, (*Lemon*.)—*Citrus Acidi*, (*Lime*.) May be used, in the form of a syrup, in scorbutic affections.

Citrus Vulgaris, (*Bitter Orange*, *Seville Orange*.)

Cladrastis Tinctoria, (*Ash Fustic Tree*, *Yellow Locust*.) Anthelmintic.

Claytonia, (*Pigroot*.) Antiscrofulous in cataplasms.

Clematis Virginiana, (*Virgin's Bower*.) An ounce or two of the infusion once or twice a day is valuable for impotency.

Cleome Felina. Used in India, bruised with milk and sugar, against epistaxis.

Clinopodium, (*Dog-mint*.) Equivalent to *Nepeta*, much weaker.

Clintonia. Leaves used by Algie tribes as a plaster for bruises and old sores. Applied wet or bruised.

Cnicus, (*Thistles*.) Leaves of many hepatic—correct the bile in decoction or powder.

Cnidium Canadensæ, (*Wild Chervil*.) Mucilage and diuretic.

Coccoloba Uvifera, (*Seaside Grape*.) Fruit causes costiveness. Good for diarrhœa.

Cocculus Palmatus (*Colombo*.) Used as a tonic in bitters.

Coccus Cacti, (*Cochineal*.) From one half to one grain two or three times a day, in the form of a simple syrup, is good for whooping-cough.

Cochlearia Armoracia, (*Horseradish*.) A valuable remedy for gonorrhœa.

Cochlearia Officinalis, (*Scurvy Grass*.) Antiscorbutic, acrid, pungent, diuretic, and stimulant.

Coffea Arabia, (*Coffee*.) Used mostly as an antidote to opium. Two or three ounces of strong infusion should be given and repeated every ten or fifteen minutes.

Colchicum Autumnale, (*Colchicum*.) Used in rheumatism and as a diuretic.

Collinsonia Canadensis, (*Stoneroot*.) Ox balm. A tea of the leaves is an excellent diaphoretic in fevers. The pulv. root sprinkled upon cancers is said to be very beneficial.

Collodion, (*Ethereal Solution of Gun Cotton*.) Used for abraded surfaces, especially in small-pox.

Colutea Aborescens, (*Bladder Senna*.) Leaves purgative. Dose, one to three ounces in decoction.

Comandra Umbellata, (*Toad Flax*.) Used for fevers by the Algie tribes.

Commelina Angustifolia, (*Dayflower*.) Root Antifebrile. Leaves eaten by the Indians as greens—emollient, pectoral and anodyne.

Comptonia Asplenifolia, (*Sweet Fern*.) A reliable antiseptic and tonic. Used in all cases where there is a tendency to mortification. Dose, one or two ounces of the infusion three or four times a day. An infusion of the leaves is a valuable injection for leucorrhœa.

Conium Maculatum, (*Poison Hemlock*.) From one fourth to one grain of the extract is used in epilepsy.

Conocarpus Erecta, (*Buttonbush*.) Root antisyphilitic in decoction.

Convallaria Multiflora, (*Giant Solomon's Seal*.) A decoction, used freely, is said to be valuable for coughs and colds.

Convolvulus Panduratus, (*Wild Potato, Man of the Ground*.) A Syrup made of this article, taken in doses of half a wine-glass full three or four times a day, is an invaluable remedy for consumption.

Convolvulus Scammonia, (*Scammony*.) An active purge. One of the ingredients of the compound cathartic pill.

Conyza Camphorata, (*Plowmanwort*.) Stimulant, antispasmodic, nerveine.

Copaifera Officinalis, (*Officinal Copaiva Tree*.) A balsam of this is extensively used in gonorrhœa. From one half drachm to a drachm three or four times a day.

Coptis Trifolia, (*Goldthread*.) A wash made of this article is valuable for aphthæ, or sore mouth. It may also be taken internally for the same purpose.

Corallina Officinalis. Vermifuge and absorbent.

Corallorrhiza, Odontorrhiza (*Crawley*.) This operates specifically upon the superficial capillaries. It is one of the most reliable diaphoretics known. Dose, one or two grains of the pulverized root; or from ten to thirty drops of the tincture.

Coriandrum Sativum, (*Coriander*.) Carminative and tonic. Used in the form of a tea drank freely.

Cornu Cervinæ Ustrum, (*Burned Deer's Horn*.) One or two grains of this is said to be a specific for uterine hemorrhage.

Cornus Circinata, (*Round-Leaved Dogwood*.) A strong antiperiodic. It may be used instead of quinine. Dose, a gill of the infusion three or four times a day.

Cornus Florida, (*Dogwood*.) Is used in all cases as a substitute for Peruvian bark. The flowers tintured in gin, are valuable for leucorrhœa.

Cornus Sericea, (*Swamp Dogwood*.) One or two ounces of the infusion are an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia.

Corydalis Formosa, (*Turkey Pea*.) One of the ingredients of the compound syrup of stillingia. It is a valuable remedy in syphilis. Dose, two or three grains of the pulverized root two or three times a day.

Corylus Americana, (*Hazelnut, Filbert*.) Good fruit, giving relief in nephritis.

Corypha Gebanga. The stem is an inferior sort of sago. Root slightly astringent and emollient, used in bowel complaints.

Cratægus, (*Hawthorn, Thorn Trees*.) Many species. Fruits of several, make fine stomachic preserves, useful for diarrhœa, and anti-emetic; such as *Cr. Coccine*, *Cr. tomentosa*, *Cr. crusgalli*. Leaves and flowers of the last used as a pectoral in coughs, and in hooping-cough as a tea.

Creasotum, (*Creasote*.) A valuable antiseptic. Dose, from one-half to two drops. It is used in all cases of great debility, and where there is a tendency to gangrene and mortification.

Creta Preparata, (*Prepared Chalk*.) Used as an antacid. Dose, three or four grains.

Crinum Americanum, (*Louisiana Squill*.) Used as an expectorant.

Crocus Sativus, (*Saffron*.) Dose, from five to ten grains. Used mostly as an emmenagogue.

Croton. *Cr. Eleutheria*, *Cr. Cascarilla*, *Cr. Odorifera*, and *Cr. Balsamifera*. Bark, aromatic, fragrant, smoke musky, taste pungent, bitter. Contains resin, volatile oil, mucilage, and a bitter principle. Tonic, carminative, stimulant, pectoral, eccoprotic, &c., useful in dyspepsia, asthma, fevers, measles, flatulent colic, diarrhœa, &c.

Cucumis Colocynthus, (*Colocynth*.) Dose from three to five grains. An irritant purge.

Cucubalus Behen, (*Campion Pink, Sea Pink*.) Root anthelmintic, emetic in large doses.

Cucurbita Citrullus, (*Watermelon, Cucurbita Pepo, Pumpkin*.) The seed is the part principally used. See treatment for tapeworm.

Cubeba, (*Cubebs*.) Diuretic and astringent. Used in chronic gonorrhœa. Dose, ten grains.

Cunila Mariana, (*Dittany*.) Nervine tincture. Used freely is a valuable remedy for consumption. Dose, one wine-glassful three times a day.

Cupressus Thyoides, (*White Cedar*.) Infusion of the wood stomachic.

Cupri Sulphas, (*Sulphate of Copper, Blue Vitriol*.) Used as a caustic in cancer. Also one of the components of the hair tonic.

Curcuma Longa, (*Turmeric*.) Used in tincture. One or two teaspoonfuls a dose.

Cuscuta Americana, (*Dodder, Devil's Gut*.) Bitterish, sub-astringent, stomachic, febrifuge, anti-scorfulous; useful in decoction for agues and scrofula.

Cycadacea Revoluta affords a kind of sago. *C. Inermis* has much the same properties.

Cydonia Vulgaris, (*Quince*.) A syrup made of the fruit is a specific for land and sea scurvy. The seeds are valuable for gonorrhœa.

Cynanchum Acutum. Used as a drastic purgative. It acts violently on the bowels, and causes much pain.

Cynara Scolymus, (*Garden Artichoke*.) A syrup of this article has been known to cure dropsy of the heart.

Cynodon Dactylon, (*Dog's Grass, Bermuda Grass*.) Much used in Europe in decoction, to cool and purify the system.

Cynoglossum Officinale, (*Hound's Tongue*.) A strong infusion of this will arrest hemorrhage. It is also used in dysentery.

Cyperus, (*Bullrush*.) Roots edible, sudorific diuretic; useful after fevers.

Cypripedium Luteum. The flowers of this fine genus are favorites with the Indian women to deck their hair. I have been informed that in Onondaga, and other western counties of New York, several physicians rely upon the decoction of the roots of *C. Spectabile* as a valuable antispasmodic, proving an effectual remedy in many cases when the common medicines have failed. Dose, a table-spoonful of the decoction, made by two ounces of the root in a pint of water.

Cypripedium Pubescens, (*Yellow Lady's Slipper*.) Nervine. A tea of this drank freely will cure nervous headache. Used in all cases of nervous affections. Dose, one-half gill of infusion three or four times a day.

Cytisus Scoparius, (*Common Broom*.) The fresh tops and seeds made into a strong tea, are a reliable remedy in all dropsical affections. Dose, one-half pint three or four times a day.

Datura Stramonium, (*Stramonium*.) The extract and tincture are used mostly in epilepsy and nervous affections. Dose, one-

fourth of a grain of the extract, and three or four drops of the tincture. It is also used in ointments.

Daucus Carrota, (*Wild Carrot*.) This is used in infusion for gravel. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day.

Delphidium, (*Larkspur*.) Many genera blended here. *Staphisagria*, *Consolida*, *Ajaxia*, *Plectromis*. Used in diseases of the urino-genital organs.

Dendropogon Usneoides, (*Spanish Moss*.) Used in sudorific baths. The infusion is pectoral in catarrh, asthma, &c.

Dianthus Caryophyllus, (*Clove Pink*, *Carnation*.) Fragrant flowers, cordial, sudorific, alexiteric; used in potions, conserves, and to give a pleasant flavor and color to medical syrups, &c.

Dielythra, (*Colic Weed*, *Dutchman's Breeches*.) Root used for tumours; when eaten, gives the colic; the decoction purifies the blood.

Diervilla Canadensis, (*Bush Honeysuckle*.) Diuretic, astringent, and alterative. Dose of the infusion, one gill, three or four times a day.

Digitalis Purpurea, (*Foxglove*.) Used in dropsy, and as a sedative in diseases of the heart. Dose of the tincture, from twenty to thirty drops; of the powder, from one to two grains.

Dionæa Muscipula, (*Venus' Flytrap*.) Irritable, equivalent to *Diosera*.

Dioscorea Villosa, (*Wild Yam*.) A specific for bilious colic. Also good in neuralgia. Dose, one tablespoonful of the decoction every ten or fifteen minutes.

Diosma Crenata, (*Buchu Leaves*.) Good diuretic, in infusion, drank freely.

Diospyros Virginiana, (*Persimmon*.) The bark of the tree is highly recommended for tapeworm. Dose of the infusion, one gill, three or four times a day. A tea of the fruit is used as a laxative.

Dipsacus, (*Teasel*.) Root, tonic, aperient; water held by the leaves deemed cosmetic.

Dipteracæ affords a kind of camphor. The *Vateria Indica* furnishes the East Indian Copal, or Gum Anim.

Dorca Palustris, (*Leatherwood*.) A tincture of this is used as a liniment in rheumatism. Five or ten drops, internally, are also a good remedy for chronic rheumatism.

Dolichos Lacteus, (*Cowage, Cow-Itch.*) *D. Lacteus* has yellow edible seeds, depurative and anodyne.

Dorema Ammoniacum, (*Gum Ammoniac.*) Good in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. Dose, one to three grains.

Dorstenia Contrayerva, (*Contrayerva.*) It is a stimulant and diaphoretic. Dose in powder, thirty grains.

Drosera Rotundifolia, (*Sundew.*) Deemed pectoral in South America; a syrup used for asthma.

Drymis Winteri, (*Winter's Bark.*) Used in typhoid and typhus fever. From ten to twenty grains of the pulverized bark, are a dose.

Echium Vulgare, (*Blue Thistle.*) Equivalent to *borrago*, pectoral, depurative, anti-epileptic.

Eclipta. *E. ciliata* is poisonous, smelling like *cicuta*, with a very acrid taste.

Electro-Punctura, or *Galvano-Puncture*. Used in some cases of palsy.

Epigaea Repens, (*Trailing Arbutus, Mountain Pink, or May Flower.*) Lithontriptic and diuretic. Dose, one gill of the infusion two or three times a day.

Epilobium, (*Indian Pink.*) Diaphoretic and diuretic in decoction.

Epilobium Angustifolium, (*Willow Herb.*) An astringent, demulcent, and tonic. Dose, a tablespoonful of the infusion every hour.

Epispasticus, or *Vesicants*.

Equisetum Hyemale, (*Scouring Rush.*) Diuretic and alterative. Used in scrofula. Dose, two or three ounces of the infusion.

Erechthites Hieracifolia, (*Fireweed.*) The oil is a specific for piles, made into an ointment, and applied externally, and four or five drops taken internally. It is also used in typhoid fever, dysentery, and asthma.

Ergot, (*Spurred or Smut Rye.*) Used in five or ten grain doses as a parturient.

Erigeron Canadense, (*Canada Fleabane.*) The herb is used, in infusion, in dysentery. The oil is a specific for uterine hemorrhage. Dose, from five to twenty drops.

Erigeron Heterophyllum, (*Various Leaved Fleabane, Erigeron*

Philadelphieum, (*Philadelphia Fleabane*.) Properties same as the above.

Eriophorum, (*Cotton Grass*.) Emmenagogue and diuretic.

Eryngium Aquaticum, (*Water Eryngo*.) Diuretic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative; used in syphilis. Dose, from twenty to thirty grains of the pulverized herb.

Erysimum Officinale, (*Hedge Mustard*.) Astringent, diuretic. Used for asthma, cough, ischuria. The *E. Alliaria* is detersive, aperient, incisive, and attenuant, used in dysentery and hysterics.

Erythroxyton Luberosum. An aromatic stimulant. Dose, from one to three grains of the pulverized bark; also used in tincture.

Erythrina Herbacea, (*Coral Bloom*.) Roots sudorific, flowers pectoral.

Erythronium Americanum, (*Adder's Tongue*.) Used in chronic dyspepsia. It makes a cooling and emulcent drink in fevers. A decoction may be used freely.

Eudistemon, (*Pepper Grass*.) A mild tonic, astringent, diuretic.

Eugenia, Pimenta, (*Pimento, Allspice, Jamaica Pepper, Bayberry Tree*.) An aromatic and stimulant in two or three grain doses.

Euonymus Atropurpureus, (*Wahoo*.) An ounce of bark in a quart of gin, and a tablespoonful taken three or four times a day, is one of the best remedies for chronic affections of the liver. A decoction of the bark may be used when a mild alterative and cathartic are indicated.

Eupatorium Aromaticum, (*White Snakeroot*.) A decoction is used in hysteria. Dose, one-half teacupful three or four times a day.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum, (*Boneset*.) A cold infusion, taken in half teacupful doses three or four times a day, is an excellent remedy for bilious affections, weakness of the stomach, chronic derangement of the bowels, &c. A warm decoction operates as an emetic and mild purge.

Eupatorium Purpureum, (*Queen of the Meadow*.) Used in gravel, leucorrhœa, and prolapsus uteri. Dose of the strong decoction, one-half teacupful three or four times a day.

Eupatorium Teucrifolium, (*Wild Hore Hound*.) Antiperiodic and alterative. A gin-tincture of this article is valuable in chronic ague.

Euphorbia Corollata, (*Large Flowering Spurge*.) Emetic, diaphoretic, and purgative. From eight to ten grains are a dose of the pulverized root.

Euphorbia Hypericifolia, (*Large Spotted Spurge*.) Astringent and anodyne. Used in infusion. One ounce taken every two or three hours to allay pain and nervousness.

Euphorbia, (*American Ipecacuanha*.) Emetic, and operates in about the same doses as the English ipecac.

Euphorbium Officinale, (*Wolf's Bane*.) Emeto-cathartic in dram doses.

Euphrasia Officinalis, (*Eyebright*.) One pint of a strong infusion, taken three or four times a day, is a cure for epilepsy.

Euonymus Atropurpureus, (*Spindlebush Wahoo*.) Leaves pectoral, fruit emetic, decoction or powder equivalent to *Sabadilla* and *Staphisagria*. Used for the itch, and destroying vermin. Also good alterative for the liver, in five or ten grain doses of the pulverized bark.

Fedia Radiata, (*Lamb, Lettuce, Corn Salad*.) Deemed diuretic and useful for hypochondria.

Fel Bovinum, (*Ox or Beef's Gall*.) Beef's gall and vinegar, used externally to bathe the neck, are almost a sure cure for quinsy.

Ferri Pulvis, (*Iron per Hydrogen*.) Good tonic.

Ferrum, (*Iron*.) The different preparations are used in all cases where there is lack of iron in the blood. The phosphate, pyrophosphate, iodate, acetate, and muriate tincture, are among the best preparations used. Dose of the phosphates and carbonates, from one to five grains; of muriate tincture, from three to ten drops.

Filinguis, (*Hart's Tongue*.) Astringent ointment made with oil, for burns and piles; in tea, for diarrhœa and dysentery.

Filices, (*Ferns*.) All fragrant kinds pectoral, anthelmintic, often edible.

Feniculum Vulgare, (*Fennel*.) A tea is good for wind colic.

Fragaria Vesca, (*Strawberry*.) Antiperiodic, antiseptic, and diuretic. From one-half ounce to an ounce of the pulverized root, given between the paroxysms of ague, will usually prevent the return. A gin tincture of the root is almost a sure preventive against renewed attacks, taken in doses of one wineglassful three or four times a day. I have used all portions of the plant and root in obstinate and inveterate cases of ague, and find it equally reliable with

cinchona, or any of its preparations. Of the infusion, one or two pints should be taken during the intervals of the paroxysms. An extract may be made of the top and root, and administered in the form of a pill. Dose, a three grain pill every two hours during the interval of ague.

Erasera Carolinensis, (*American Columbo.*) Mild tonic and alterative. Used mostly in the form of bitters.

Erazinus Acuminata, (*White Ash.*) The extract is used mostly for eruptive diseases, in the form of ointment. A syrup is used internally in the same disease.

Erazinus Sambucifolia, (*Black Ash.*) A decoction is good in scrofulous diseases.

Fucus Helmintho-Corton, (*Corsican Moss.*) Used in tea for gravel, &c.

Fuligo Ligni, (*Soot.*) Used as an antacid.

Fumaria Officinalis, (*Fumitory.*) Tonic and alterative. Used in jaundice.

Galaridia Amara. Equivalent to *Anthemis Nob.*

Galax Rotundifolia, (*Carpenter's Leaf.*) A good expectorant in lung diseases.

Galbanum, (*Galbanum.*) The gum resin of an unknown plant. The extract is used as an irritating plaster.

Galeopsis Grandiflora. Sold under the name of Blankenheimer Tea.

Galipea Officinalis, (*Angustura.*) The bark is warming, diaphoretic, and tonic. Used in the form of bitters.

Galium Aparine, (*Cleavers.*) A valuable diuretic. Used in all cases in diseases of the kidneys or bladder. Dose, a teacupful of infusion two or three times a day.

Galium Verum, (*Common Cleavers, Bedstraw, Cleaverwort, Goose Grass, Clabbergrass, Milk Sweet, Poor Robin, Gravel Grass.*) Good in dropsy and diseases of the bladder.

Gambogia, (*Gamboge.*) The gum resin of an uncertain plant. An irritant purge seldom used.

Gaultheria Procumbens, (*Winter Green.*) Used in syrups, to purify the blood.

Gautiera Repens, (*Mountain Tea.*) Official name, *Gaultheria*. Vulgar names, *Partridgeberry, Grouseberry, Deerberry, Spiceberry,*

Teaberry, Redberry, Wintergreen, Redberry Tea, Mountain Tea, Groundberry, Ground Ivy, Groundholly, Hillberry, Boxberry, Checkerberry, &c. Synonyms, *Gaultheria*, or *Gaultheria Procumbens* of many botanists, &c. Used as a diuretic, and to purify the blood. Dose, ad-quantum.

Gastrum Actigea, (*Ground Star*.) Dust inside styptic, absorbent, ophthalmic, gastritic, &c.

Gelsemium Sempervirens, (*Yellow Jessamine*.) Used as an antidote to dysentery and fevers.

Genista Tinctoria, (*Dyer's Brcom, Greenwood, Woodwaxen*.) An active diuretic.

Gentiana Catesbæi, (*Catesbian Gentian*.) Official name, *Gentiana Catesbina*. Vulgar names, *Blue Gentian, Southern Gentian, Bluebells, Bitter-Root*.

Gentiana Chirayta, (*Chiretta*.) Tonic, made in the form of bitters.

Gentiana Lutea, (*Gentian*.) A good tonic. Ten or twenty grains of the pulverized root, or an ounce of the tincture, may be taken three or four times a day.

Gentiana Ochroleuca, (*Ochroleucus Gentian, Samson's Snakeroot*.) Dr. R. Johnson, of Ohio, regards this as almost a specific for prolapsus uteri. Dose, from five to ten grains of the powdered root, two or three times a day.

Geranium Maculatum, (*Geranium*.) Active astringent, used in dysentery and hemorrhage. Dose, from five to ten grains of the powdered root.

Gerardia Pedicularia, (*Bushy Gerardia*.)

Gerardia Quercifolia, (*Golden Oak*.) Astringent, used in dysentery.

Geum Rivale, *Water Avens, Geum Virginianum*, (*White Avens*.) Mild tonic and diuretic. Dose of the powder, from twenty to thirty grains.

Gillenla Trifoliata, (*Indian Physic*.) A mild, hepatic purge. Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

Glandula, (*Wild Senna, &c.*) A cathartic, acting nearly the same as the India and Alexandria. Dose, one-half dram to a dram of the powdered leaves.

Glechoma Hederacea, (*Ground Ivy, Alehoof, Robin Runaway*.) A tea is good for the hooping-cough.

Gleditschia Triacanthus, (*Honey Locust*.) Equivalent to the *Ceratonia*.

Glycerina, (*Glycerine*.) Used externally as a liniment; also for the purpose of dissolving medicines, and may be taken internally to fulfil the indications of cod liver oil. Dose, one teaspoonful two or three times a day.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra, (*Liquorice*.) A tea is good for colds and coughs: may be used freely.

Gnaphalium Polycephalum, (*White Balsam*.) A pint of strong infusion, taken in doses of one-half pint, two or three times a day, is an excellent remedy for females during the change of life.

Gonolobus Hirsutis, (*Negro Vine*.) Root drastic, acting on the bowels like *Colocynthis*.

Gonotheca Helianthoides, (*Melon Apple Flower*.) Root tuberous, fragrant, nervine. Equivalent to *Polymnia*.

Goodyera Pubescens, (*Net-Leaf Plantain*.) Used in scrofula, in the form of syrup.

Gardonia Lasianthus, (*Swamp Laurel*.) An alterative used in eruptive diseases.

Gossypium Herbaceum, (*Cotton*.) Is an emmenagogue and parturient. It is used in suppressed menstruation, &c.

Guaco, (*Huaco*.) Tonic, stimulant, and diuretic.

Guaiaci Resina, (*Guaiac Resin*.) Used in rheumatism and diseases of the kidneys and bowels. One to two grains a dose.

Guaiacum Officinale, (*Guaiacum*.) Is used in tincture for rheumatism. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Gunpowder, (*Pulvis Pyrius*, *Pulvis Nitratus*.) Used in poultices for felons.

Gutta Percha, (*Gutta Percha*.) Concrete juice of *isonandra gutta*. Dissolved in chloroform, is an application for acute erysipelas, one ounce of gutta percha to four ounces of chloroform.

Gynema Balsamica, (*Baume des Sauvages* of Louisiana.) A powerful stomachic and sudorific, used like tea.

Habenaria. Equivalent to *Orchis*.

Hamatoxylon Campechianum, (*Logwood*.) The tincture is an abortant. Dose, a wineglassful two or three times a day.

Hæmospasis, (*Dry Cupping*.) Used in internal inflammation.

Hamamelis Virginica, (*Witch Hazel*.) Five or ten grains of the pulverized flowers, taken previously to the monthly period, will induce catamenia. An injection of the decoction of the leaves, is also used for leucorrhœa.

Hamiltonia Olæifera, (*Oil Nut*.) An ointment of this, is said to be a sure cure for piles.

Hedeoma Pulegioides, (*Pennyroyal*.) A tea drank freely will produce perspiration.

Hedera Helix, (*Ivy*.) An ointment of the leaves is valuable for eruptive diseases.

Helenium Autumnale, (*Sneezewort*.) A powder used as a snuff, is good for catarrh in the head.

Helianthemum Canadensis, (*Frost Weed*.) An excellent remedy for scrofula. Used in form of a syrup.

Helianthus Annuus, (*Sunflower*.) The seed, tinctured in gin, is an excellent remedy for coughs: good in consumption.

Helichroa. Several species called *Rudbeckia Purpurea*. (*Red Sunflower*.) A syrup made of the flowers, is an excellent remedy for bronchitis and lung affections.

Helicteres Isora. Root bitterish, used for ulcers, exanthemata, and whitlows.

Helleborus. Acrid, nauseous, purgative, emetic, vermifuge.

Helonias Ballata. Decoction of the peeled root, used in New Jersey for colics, &c.

Helonias Dioica, (*Helonias* or *Unicorn Root*.) Tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge. Dose, of pulverized root, ten or fifteen grains. Also a specific for impotency, one tablespoonful of gin tincture four or five times a day.

Hemidesmus Indicus, (*Indian Sarsaparilla*.) Is said to be an antidote to syphilis, and is used in scrofula. Dose of infusion, a wine-glassful three or four times a day.

Hepatica Americana, (*Kidney Liver Leaf*.) A strong infusion, drank freely, is useful in chronic affections of the liver.

Hepatica Acutiloba, (*Heart Liver Leaf*.) Used in hepatic affections. An infusion may be drank freely.

Hepatica Triloba, (*Common Liverwort*.) Official name, *Hepatica*. Vulgar names, *Liverweed*, *Trefoil*, *Noble Liverwort*.) Synonym, *Anemone Hepatica*, &c.

Heptallon Graveolens, (*Hogwort*, *Bear's Fright*.) A decoction

boiled in milk, and used freely, is good for diarrhœa. It is also used for leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri.

Heracleum Lanatum, (*Masterwort*.) Good for cough syrup. Dose, a tablespoonful once in two or three hours.

Heuchera Acerifolia, (*Maple-Leaf, Alum-Root*.) Official name, *Heuchera Radix*. Vulgar names, *Alum-Root*, *Sanicle*, *Ground Maple*, *Cliffweed*, *Splitrock*, &c. An astringent and tonic, in two or three grain doses.

Heuchera Americana, (*Alum-Root*.) Twenty or thirty drops of gin tincture, three or four times a day, are useful in diabetes.

Hibiscus Moschatus, (*Water Melon*.) Cold infusion is used for coughs, to be used freely.

Hicorya, (*Hickory Tree*.) A tea made of the leaves, and drank freely, is good for eczema, and other skin affections. The parts should be bathed in the same.

Hieracium Venosum (*Hawkwood*.) A pill made of the extract, taken every night on retiring, is an excellent remedy for spermatorrhœa.

Hippomane Mancinella, (*Machinel Tree*.) Narcotic poison, producing sleep, tremors, &c.

Hispidula, (*Creeping Wintergreen*.) Mild astringent and diuretic.

Hoepa Tinctoria, (*Sweet Leaf, Horse Sugar*.) Root stomachic, depurative.

Hordeum Vulgare, (*Barley*.) Used as a gruel for nourishment.

Humulus Lupulus, (*Hops*.) Excellent antiperiodic and nervine. May be used in ague, and all nervous affections. Dose, one gill of infusion three or four times a day.

Hydrangea, (*Bissum*.) Used in decoction or powder. Action mild. Equivalent to arbutus in gravel, &c.

Hydrangea Arborescens, (*Hydrangea*.) Used as a uterine tonic. Also for gravel. Dose, a tablespoonful of infusion every two or three hours.

Hydrastis Canadensis, (*Golden Seal*.) A pure vegetable tonic. May be used in all cases where such a remedy is indicated. Dose of the pulverized root, from three to ten grains. Dose of infusion, one tablespoonful repeated as often as indicated.

Hydrophyllum Canadensis. Used against the bite of the rattlesnake.

Hyoscyamus Niger, (*Black Henbane*.) Official name, *Hyoscy-*

mus. Vulgar names, *Henbane*, *Poison*, *Tobacco*, *Stinking Nightshade*, &c. From one-fourth to one-half grain of the extract, is good in nervous diseases.

Hypericum Perforatum, (*St. John's Wort*.) A syrup of this article is very useful in old ulcers, which should be bathed in a decoction of the same.

Hypogon Anisatum, (*Aniseroot*.) Mild stimulant and stomachic.

Hypophosphite of Lime. Good in phthisis, and all other diseases where an antacid and nerve stimulant are required. Dose, from five to ten grains.

Hypophosphite of Potassa. Good in lung diseases, and debility of the nervous system. Dose, from one to two grains.

Hypophosphite of Soda. Ten grains, triturated in six ounces of simple syrup, are an excellent remedy for chronic dyspepsia. It is also good in lung affections and debility of the nervous system. A dose of the pure article is from one to two grains. It also constitutes one of the ingredients of the compound syrup of hypophosphites.

Hypophosphorous Acid. A valuable remedy in typhoid fever, and all other diseases where phosphorus and an acid are indicated. Dose, from one to three drops, in water or simple syrup.

Hypoxis Erecta, (*Star Grass*.) Root edible, febrifuge, used in chronic ulcers and ague.

Hyssopus Officinalis, (*Hyssop*.) A warm tea, drank freely, produces perspiration.

Iberis Amara, (*Candytuft*.) The pulverized seed is used in epilepsy and hysteria. Dose, from one to five grains.

Ictodes Fœtida, (*Skunk Weed*, *Skunk Cabbage*, *Collard*, *Itch Weeds*, *Stink Poke*, *Skoka* of the Indians.) Antispasmodic and nervine. Good in whooping-cough, asthma, and phthisis. Dose, from three to five grains of the powdered root.

Ignatius Amara, (*Bean of St. Ignatius*.) An excellent remedy in neuralgia, spinal irritation, nervous headache. Dose, from one-eighth to one grain of the pulverized seed.

Ilex Opaca, (*American Holly*.) Tonic and febrifuge. Dose, from five to ten grains of the pulverized leaves.

Impatiens Pallida, (*Jewel Weed*.) A warm infusion, drank freely, is a good diuretic. Dose, half a wineglassful three or four times a day.

Imperatoria Ostruthium, (*Masterwort*.) Good for spermatorrhœa, also catarrh of the lungs, and debility of the mucous membrane. May be used in the form of a decoction, ad libitum.

Indigofera Tinctoria, (*Indigo Plant*.) Used in whooping-cough, cramps, and spasms. Dose, from five to ten grains.

Inula Helenium, (*Elecampane*.) Good for coughs.

Iodidum, (*Iodine*.) Pure iodine is seldom used, unless as an external application in the form of a tincture.

Ipomœa Jalapa, (*Jalap*.) An active hydragogue cathartic, one of the ingredients of antibilious physic. Dose of jalap, from five to twenty grains.

Ipomœa Quamoclit, (*Cypress Vine*, *Red Jessamine*.)

Iris Florentina, (*Fleur de Luce*.) A valuable alterative and purge. Used in syphilis and diseases of the liver. Dose, from one to three grains.

Iris Versicolor, (*Blue Flag*.) Sialagogue cathartic, valuable in all cases where indolent tumors are to be absorbed. Dose of the powdered root, from five to twenty grains.

Ianthus Cœruleus, (*Blue Gentian*.) Equivalent to teucrium. Tonic to the lungs and stomach.

Iva Frutescens, (*Bastard Jesuit Bark*.) Used as a tonic in bitters. Said to be antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Jacobia Aurea, (*Ragwort*, *Liferoot*, *Anumguah* of Indiana.) A decoction, drank freely, is good for female irregularities.

Jeffersonia Bartonica, (*Common Twinleaf*.) Vulgar names, *Yellow Root*, *Helmetpod*, *Ground Squirrel Pea*.) Good in scrofula, and all diseases where a mild alterative is required. May be made into a syrup, and taken freely.

Jeffersonia Diphylla, (*Twinleaf*.) Diuretic, alterative, and antispasmodic. Dose of decoction, from two to four fluidounces.

Juglans Cinerea, (*Butternut*.) A syrup made of this article, is an excellent remedy for eruptive diseases, salt rheum, &c. Dose, one tablespooful three or four times a day.

Juncus Acutus, (*Rushes*.) Seeds cathartic, used for diarrhœa and fluxes.

Juniperus Communis, (*Juniper*.) Diuretic in dropsy, gonorrhœa, &c. The oil and berries are the parts principally used. Dose of the oil, from ten to twenty drops; of the infusion of the berries, one wineglassful three or four times a day.

Juniperus Sabina, (*Savin*.) The oil of this article is principally used as an emmenagogue. Dose, from ten to sixty drops.

Juniperus Virginiana, (*Red Cedar*.) The oil is an excellent remedy for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c.

Kali Carbonicum, (*Carbonate of Potash*.) Good in diseases of the bowels and stomach. Dose, from one-half to one grain.

Kali Chloricum, (*Chlorate of Potash*.) Valuable in diphtheria, dyspepsia, and phthisis. Dose, from one to two grains.

Kali Hydriodicum, (*Iodide of Potash*.) Valuable alterative used in connection with alterative syrups. Dose, one grain.

Kali Nitricum, (*Nitrate of Potash*.) Febrifuge and diuretic. Dose, from one to two grains.

Kali Sulphuretum, (*Sulphuret of Potash*.) Good in diseases of the bladder and kidneys. One to two grains a dose.

Kalmia Latifolia, (*Sheep Laurel*.) The tincture is a valuable remedy for syphilis. Dose, five or six drops, five or six times a day.

Kino, (*Kino*.) An astringent gum, used in four or five grain doses.

Krameria Lanceolata.

Krameria Triandria, (*Rhatany*.) A powerful astringent used in hemorrhage, dysentery, &c. Dose of the extract, from one to three grains, two or three times a day.

Kuhnia Glutinosa, (*Goldenrod Eupatorium*, *Three Sp.*) See Eupatorium.

Lachesis, (*Lachesis*.) Used by Homœopaths for erysipelas, in third or fourth trituration.

Lactuca Sativa, (*Lettuce*, *Lactuca Virosa*, *Strong-Scented Lettuce*.) A mild anodyne. Used in nervous affections. Dose, one to three grains of the extract taken at bed-time.

Lantana, (*Sugtree*, *Blueberry*, *Cuilleau* in Louisiana, *2 Sp. Floridana*, and *L. Undulata*.) Used in aphthous conditions of the mucous membrane, dysentery, &c. A tea may be drank freely.

Lapargyrea, (*Silverbush*, *Hippophae Canadensis*, *L. Shepherdia*.) Berries, purgative.

Larix, (*Larch*, *Tamarack*, *Hackmatack*, *two Sp.*, *Black Larch*, *L. Pendula*, and *Red Larch*, *L. Microcarpa*.) Used as a diuretic and astringent.

Larix Americana, (*Tamarac*.) A decoction of this article, used freely, is a good remedy for gleet.

*Laurus Sassafra*s, (*Sassafras*.) One dram of the pulverized bark, taken every two or three hours during the paroxysms of ague, will prevent its return. As an antiperiodic, it is about the strength of Peruvian bark.

Lavandula Vera, and *Lavandula Spica*, (*Lavender*.)^{*} A mild carminative used in wind colic.

Ledum Latifolium, (*Labrador Tea*.) A tea, drank freely, is an excellent remedy in bronchitis.

Ledum Palustre, (*Marsh Tea*.) Used as an expectorant in lung diseases, in the form of a decoction.

Leonurus Cardiaca, (*Motherwort*.) Nervine antispasmodic. A decoction, drank freely, is good for hysteria, nervous debility, weak stomach, &c.

Leontodon Taraxacum, (*Common Dandelion*.) A good alterative for the liver. A decoction of this root may be drank freely.

Leptandria Virginianum, (*Cancer Root, Beech Drops*.) A poultice, made of the pulverized root, is good for indolent ulcers, cancers, &c. A decoction, used internally, is also valuable in dysentery and diarrhœa.

Leptandria Virginica, (*Culver's Physic*.) Mild purge, in twenty or thirty grain doses.

Leskea, (*Several Sp.*) Sub-astringent mosses.

Leucanthemum Vulgare, (*White Weed*.) A decoction is used in the place of chamomile.

Liatris Spicata, (*Button Snake Root, Devil's Bite*.) A uterine tonic. Also exerts a specific influence over the stomach and kidneys in diabetes. In diabetes, two ounces of pulverized root in a quart of best brandy. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

Lichen, (*Treemoss, Rockmoss, Liverwort, Livermoss, Iceland Moss, Lungwort, Orchil*.) Mucilaginous and expectorant. Used in diseases of the lungs, also for coughs and colds. A diuretic, sweetened and flavored with lemon juice, may be taken freely.

Ligusticum, (*Scoticum, Loveage, Smellage*.) Vermifuge and antispasmodic.

Lilium Candidum, (*Meadow Lily*.) The root, boiled in milk, makes a good poultice for ulcers.

Limnetis, (*Marshgrass*.) Good for bronchial affections.

Linaria Vulgaris, (*Toadflax*.) Diuretic, purgative, &c.

Linneusia Borealis, (*Twinflower, Ground Vine.*) Good in dysentery and diarrhœa.

Linum Usitatissimum, (*Flax-Seed.*) Used externally for poultices. Internally, a sweetened tea is used for coughs and colds. Also as a mucilage in kidney and bladder affections.

Liquidambar Styraciflua, (*Sweet Gum.*) Used as one of the ingredients of poultice in scrofulous ulcers. Also a good tonic in scrofula, consumption, &c.

Liquor Ammonie, (*Aqua Ammonia.*) A volatile stimulant. Dose, from two to three drops, in water.

Liquor Ammonie Acetatis, (*Spirit of Mindererus.*) A teaspoonful or a tablespoonful, given every hour or two, or a solution of ammonia in vinegar, is a good diaphoretic in fevers.

Liriodendron Tulipifera, (*Tulip Tree.*) A decoction of the bark, drank freely, is a good remedy for night-sweats.

Lithospermum Officinale, (*Gromwell*, eq. to *Cynoglossum.*)

Lobelia Inflata, (*Lobelia.*) A valuable emetic, antispasmodic. Dose of pulverized seeds, one to five grains; of the tincture, one teaspoonful repeated every ten minutes until it operates. Used in all cases where emetics are indicated.

Lolium Tremulentum, (*Darnel Grass.*) Seeds narcotic.

Lonicera Caprifolium, (*Honeysuckle.*) A syrup used for sore throat, &c.

Ludwigia Alternifolia, (*Bastard Loosestrife.*) Several species subastringent.

Lupinus Perennis, (*Lupin, Fingerleaf.*) Diuretic and diaphoretic.

Lycoperdon Proteus, (*Puff Balls.*) Used in epistaxis, to stop the hemorrhage.

Lycopus Virginicus, (*Bugleweed.*) A decoction, drank freely, will cure bleeding at the lungs.

Lysimachia Quadrifolia, (*Crosswort, Yellow Balm.*) A tea, drank freely, is good for fevers.

Lythrum Salicaria, (*Loosestrife.*) Used as a mucilage, instead of slippery elm.

Mabalus Albus, (*Lion's Foot.*) The root, steeped in milk, is an antidote to the bite of poisonous reptiles. Dose, one gill every two or three hours.

Magnesia, (*Magnesia.*) The citrate of magnesia, taken in wine-glassful doses every half hour, is a cooling purge.

Magnesia Calcinata, (*Calcined Magnesia*.) In half dram doses, is a mild purge and antacid.

Magnesie Carbonas, (*Carbonate of Magnesia*.) Used for acidity of the stomach.

Magnesie Sulphas, (*Sulphate of Magnesia*.) A common, but miserable purge.

Magnolia Glauca, (*Magnolia*.) Used in form of bitters, a valuable remedy in chronic ague. A decoction of this article will prevent a love of tobacco.

Malva Sylvestris, (*Common Mallow*.) Used as a mucilage. Same as slippery elm as a mucilage.

Mannita, (*Sugar of Manna*.) Used with purges as an anthelmintic.

Maranta Arundinacea, (*Arrow Root Plant*.) Used in gruel for nourishment.

Marchantia Polymorpha, formerly used in herpetic diseases.

Marrubium Vulgare, (*Horehound*.) A syrup of this article is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.

Martynia Proboseidea, (*Double Claw*.)

Maruta Cotula, (*Mayweed*.) Excellent tonic, and may be used in all cases instead of English chamomile.

Matias, (*Malambo Bark*.) Used as a substitute for cinchonia.

Matico, (*Soldiers' Weed* or *Herb*.) A valuable styptic in all cases of passive and active hemorrhage.

Matricaria Chamomilla, (*German Chamomile*.) A mild tonic.

Matricaria, (*Featherfew*.) Eq. to anthemis.

Mel, (*Honey*.) Used in syrups.

Melilotas Officinalis, (*Melilot Clover*.) An extract of the flowers, made in the form of an ointment, is a cure for piles.

Melissa Officinalis, (*Balm*.) A tea, drank freely on retiring, will break up a cold.

Melothria Nigra, (*Blackberry Vine*.) A decoction of the root is an astringent, and good for diarrhœa and dysentery.

Menispermum Canadense, (*Yellow Sarsaparilla*.) May be used freely wherever there are adhesions as the result of inflammation, as in pleurisy, &c. Dose of decoction, one wineglassful three times a day.

Mentha Piperita, (*Peppermint*.) Tea may be used in flatulency, &c.

Mentha Viridis, (*Spearmint*.) Properties nearly the same.

Menyanthes Trifoliata, (*Buckbean*.) Used in dropsy, syphilis, and necrosis. Dose, ten to twenty grains of pulverized root three or four times a day.

Mercury, Acetate of Mercury. Dose, one to five grains.

Mercury, Amido-Chloride of. Dose, one grain.

Mercury, Borate of. Dose, two grains.

Mercury, Bromide of. Dose, one grain.

Mercury with Chalk. Dose, from five to twenty grains.

Mercury, Cyanuret of. Dose, one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain.

Mercury, Bibasic Nitrate of the Oxide of.

Mercury, Chloride of, and Quinia. Dose, from half a grain to a grain.

Mercury, Nitric Oxide of. Dose, one-sixteenth to one-half grain.

Mercury, Protophosphate of. Dose, four grains.

Mercury, Calomel. Dose, from one to five grains.

Mercury, Subiodide of. Dose, one to four grains.

Mercury, Suboxide of. Dose, one-fourth of a grain.

Mercury, Yellow Subsulphate of. Dose, from one-fourth of a grain to one grain.

Mercury, Sulphuret of. Dose, one to three drams.

Mercurial Pills. Dose, one grain.

Mirabilis Longifolia, (*False Jalap, Four O'Clock, Three Sp.*) Purgative. Used in dropsy.

Mitchella Repens, (*Partridgeberry*.) An infusion, drank freely, is an excellent remedy for painful menstruation.

Momordica Elaterium, (*Wild Cucumber*.) A hydragogue cathartic used in dropsy. One gill of the decoction is a dose.

Monarda Coccinea, (*Scarlet Rosebalm*.) Vulgar names, *Mountain Mint, Oswego Tea, Mountain Balm, Horse Mint, Squarestalk, Red Balm.* A tea, drank freely, is a good diaphoretic in febrile diseases.

Monarda Punctata, (*Horse Mint*.) Used for nausea and vomiting, in infusion.

Monnina Polystachya, and *M. Pterocarpa.* Much esteemed. Their roots are useful in the treatment of bowel diseases.

Monotropa Uniflora, (*Iceplant*.) Tea, drank freely, is good for St. Vitus' dance and epilepsy.

Morphiæ Acetas, (*Acetate of Morphia.*) In one-eighth grain doses, a good anodyne.

Morphiæ Murias, (*Muriate of Morphia.*) One-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain, is a dose as an anodyne.

Morphiæ Sulphas, (*Sulphate of Morphia.*) One-eighth to one-fourth of a grain, is a dose.

Morus Rubra, (*Red Mulberry.*) A mild diuretic. Dose, one gill of the decoction.

Moschus, (*Musk.*) A stimulant and antispasmodic. Used in typhus fever. Dose, one or two grains.

Mucuna Pruriens, (*Cowage.*) Used for worms. Dose, twenty or thirty grains. Is a bad remedy, as it is liable to produce mucous inflammation.

Musa Paradisiaca, (*Banana, Plantation Tree.*) An anthelmintic. The fruit is laxative and diuretic.

Myrica Cerifera, (*Bayberry.*) May be used in all cases of scrofula, dysentery, and consumption. Dose, one tablespoonful of the syrup two or three times a day.

Myristica Moscata, (*Nutmeg.*) A good nervine. Dose, eight or ten grains.

Myrospermum Peruiferum, (*Balsam of Peru.*) Ten or fifteen drops are a good remedy for gonorrhœa.

Myrospermum Toluiferum, (*Balsam of Tolu.*) A good remedy for coughs and colds. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Myrtis Communis, (*Common Myrtle.*) A mild astringent.

Myrtis Pimenta, (*Pimento.*) A tincture is a good remedy for wind colic. Dose, ten or twenty drops.

Naphthalin. Compound, distilled from coal tar. Expectorant, and used in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

Nectandra Rodiæi, (*Bebeeru.*) One gill of decoction of the bark, drank three or four times a day, is a sure cure for sterility in females.

Nelumbium Luteum, (*Yellow Nelumbo.*) Vulgar names, *Yellow Water Lily*, *Pond Lily*, *Water Shield*, *Water Nuts*, *Water Chin-capin*, *Rattle Nut*, *Sacred Bean*, *Lotus*, &c.) The acetic tincture makes a valuable wash for eruptive diseases.

Nepeta Cataria, (*Catnep*.) An infusion of the leaves is good for colic in children.

Nepeta Glechoma, (*Ground Ivy*, *Chick Weed*.) Makes an excellent poultice for old sores.

Nephrodium, (*Felix Mas*.) Only used as an anthelmintic. Best in a fresh state: in two years it becomes inert.

Nerium Oleander, (*Rose Laurel*.) Poisonous.

Nymphata Odorata, (*White Pond Lily*.) Ten or fifteen grains of the pulverized root, taken in yeast, are a sure cure for nursing sore mouth. Also used in dysentery, leucorrhœa, &c.

Ocimum Basilicum, (*Sweet Basil*.) Aromatic, stimulant, cardiac.

Odostemon, (*Mountain Holly*, *Purple Acid Berries*.) A decoction is good in dysentery.

Enanthe Phellandrium, (*Water Fennel*.) A good diuretic. May be drank freely whenever such a remedy is indicated.

Oenothera Biennis, (*Tree Primrose*.) A syrup made of this article, and used freely, is an excellent remedy in scrofula, also an abortant.

Olea Europa, (*Olive Tree*.) Olives are a tonic and stomachic, produce the best sweet oil, so useful for food and light. Deemed a panacea in Africa and Greece for wounds, sores, colics, tenesmus, cough, rheumatism, hydrophobia, and poison.

Oleander, (*Oleander*.) Mild aromatic.

Oleum Bubulum, (*Neat's Foot Oil*.) Good for lubricating contracted tendons and muscles.

Oleum Morrhuæ, or *Oleum Jecoris*, (*Cod-Liver Oil*.) A good nourishment in all cases of debility. Dose, from one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful.

Oleum Petræ, (*Stone Oil*.) A good external application for burns.

Oleum Ricini, (*Castor Oil*.) Purge, in tablespoonful doses.

Oleum Succini, (*Oil of Amber*.) Good in liniments for rheumatism.

Oleum Terebinthinæ, (*Oil or Spirits of Turpentine*.) A diuretic, in ten or fifteen drop doses.

Oleum Tiglii, (*Croton Oil*.) In one-eighth to one-quarter drop doses, is valuable for dropsy. In one drop doses, it is an active purge.

Onosmodium Virginianum, (*False Crowmwell*.) Used in gravel. Dose, one tablespoonful of the decoction three or four times a day.

Ophioglossum Vulgare, (*Snakeleaf*.) Emollient used for uleers and sores.

Ophiorrhiza Mitreola, (*Pink Snakeroot*.) Equivalent to spigelia and aristolochia for worms and snake-bites.

Orchis Masculæ, (*Salep, Twinroot*.) Good for gravel, and diseases of the bladder.

Origanum Vulgare, (*Origanum Marjoram*.) The oil makes a good liniment for rheumatism.

Ornithogalum, (*Bethlehem Star Root*.) Edible emollient.

Ornus Europæa, (*Manna Tree*.) In dram doses, is a mild laxative.

Orobanche Americana, (*Broomrape, Earthclub, Clapwort*.) Astringent, antiseptic, and antisymphilitic: deemed, in the West, a specific for gonorrhœa and syphilis.

Orobanche Virginiana, (*Beech Drops*.) A poultice made of the pulverized root, is said to cure cancer.

Osmorrhiza Longistylis, (*Sweet Cicely*.) Useful in coughs. A decoction may be drunk freely.

Osmunda Cinnamomea, (*Cinnamon Fern*.) Demulcent, subastringent, and tonic. Boiled in milk, it yields a fine mucilage, which is useful in diarrhœa.

Osmunda Regalis, (*Buck-horn Brake*.) Half a pint of strong decoction, drank on retiring, will remove obstruction of the menses.

Ostrya Virginica, (*Iron Wood*.) A half pint of decoction, taken three or four times a day, will cure ague.

Oxalis Acetosella, (*Wood Sorrel*.) A salve made from the juice, is a good remedy for cancer.

Oxycocca Macrocarpa, (*Large Cranberry*.) Vulgar names, *Common Cranberry*, *Mossberry*, *Swamp Redberry*, *Atoca* in Canada, *Sourberry*.) A poultice, made of the berry, is good for erysipelas.

Oxyria Reniformis, (*Boreal Sourdock*.) Vulgar names, *Mountain Sorrel*, *Welsh Sorrel*.) Good in scrofulous diseases; also used as a poultice in cancer.

Pœonia Officinalis, (*Peony*.) One or two ounces of decoction of the root, are good for nervous affections.

Panax Quinquefolium, (*Ginseng*.) A decoction may be drank freely for nervous diseases.

Papaver, (*Poppy*.) All species produce opium.

Parietaria Heterophylla, (*Pellitory*.) Juice or decoction used as diuretic, &c.

Parthenium Integrifolium, (*Cutting Almond*.) Is a good diuretic. One tablespoonful of the gin tincture, three times a day, is useful in dropsy.

Pastinaca Sativa, (*Parsnip*.) Root esculent, &c., seeds aromatic, used in agues; root of wild parsnip, acrid, emetic, producing sores by handling.

Peonia Officinalis, *Peony*, (*Cultivated Root and Seeds, Nervine*.) Used in palsy, convulsions, epilepsy.

Petroleum, (*Petroleum*.) Is used for lung, and other chronic diseases. Dose, from one-half to one dram.

Petroselinum Sativum, (*Parsley*.) Used in dropsy, gonorrhœa, and diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Dose, one gill of infusion three or four times a day.

Phosphorus, (*Phosphorus*.) One grain, triturated in one hundred grains of sugar, and one grain given three or four times a day, is a cure for impotency. Also used in the last stages of typhoid fever, and other nervous diseases.

Phytolacca Decandra, (*Poke*.) Is emetic, cathartic, and alterative. Used in syphilis, and obstinate diseases of the liver. Dose of the powdered root, from one to two grains.

Picrana Excelsa, (*Quassia*.) A bitter tonic, used in the form of bitters in debility.

Pimpinella Anisum, (*Anise*.) A sweetened tea is used in infantile colic, &c.

Pinckneya Pubens, (*Pinckney Bark*.) Vulgar names, *Bitter Bark*, *Georgia Bark*, *Florida Bark*, *Fever Tree*. Good tonic.

Pinus Pendula, (*Tamarac*.) Used in bitters, to increase the energy of the stomach.

Piper Angustifolium, (*Matico*.) Active astringent. Used in all cases of hemorrhage. Dose, from one to five grains of pulverized leaves; or from ten to twenty drops of the tincture.

Piper Cubeba, (*Cubebæ*.) Used in gonorrhœa, and diseases of the bladder and kidneys. Dose, from ten to twenty grains of the pulverized article.

Piper Longum, (*Long Pepper*, *Piper Nigrum*, *Black Pepper*.) Four or five grains act as an antiperiodic in chronic ague.

Pix Burgundica, (*Burgundy Pitch*.) Good for plasters.

Pix Liquida, (*Tar*.) Used in consumption, bronchitis, and coughs. Dose, thirty or forty drops, in honey or simple syrup.

Plantago Cordata, (*Water Plantain*.) This article has been extensively used in diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and cholera. Dose, one wineglassful of decoction of the root, three or four times a day.

Plantago Major, (*Great Plantain*.) Root, good febrifuge, astringent, vulnerary, used for tabes, ulcers, &c.

Plumbum Acetas, (*Acetate of Lead*.) Astringent; used as a local application in inflammation.

Podophyllum Peltatum, (*Mandrake*.) The crude article is seldom used, except in irritating plasters.

Polemonium Reptans, (*American Greek Valerian*.) Nervine, antispasmodic. Used in hysteria, photophobia, chorea, &c. Dose one wineglassful of decoction every two or three hours.

Polygala Nuttali, (*Ground Centaury*.) A syrup made of this, article, and taken freely, is almost a specific for incipient consumption.

Polygala Paucifolia, (*Dwarf Milkroot*.) Vulgar names, *Little Pollom*, *Evergreen*, *Snakeroot*.) Used in decoction as a diaphoretic.

Polygala Rubella, (*Bitter Polygala*.) Ten or twenty grains are a mild stimulating purge.

Polygala Senega, (*Seneka Snakeroot*.) Used as an expectorant in the form of a syrup, in coughs, colds, &c. Dose, one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Polygonum Punctatum, (*Water Pepper*.) An active emmenagogue and diuretic. Dose of the decoction, one gill three or four times a day.

Polypodium Vulgare, (*Common Polypody*.) A demulcent and anthelmintic. Dose of the powdered plant, from one to four grains. repeated as indicated.

Polythricium Juniperum, (*Hair-Cap Moss*.) A powerful diuretic. A decoction, drank freely, is a very reliable remedy for dropsy of the heart.

Populus Balsamifera, (*Balsam Poplar*, *Balm of Gilead*.) A gintincture of the buds is an excellent remedy for rheumatism. Dose, one tablespoonful three or four times a day.

Populus Tremuloides, (*American Poplar*.) An excellent stomach tonic.

Potassæ Acetas, (*Acetate of Potass*.) Good in bowel diseases, in five or ten grain doses; also, in acute rheumatism.

Potassæ Bitartras, (*Bitartrate of Potassa, Cream of Tartar*.) A cooling diuretic and purge. Dose, one dram, repeated as indicated.

Potassæ Bromidum, (*Bromide of Potassium*.) Said to be good in spermatorrhœa and epilepsy.

Potassæ Citras, (*Citrate of Potassa*.) Mild diaphoretic and antacid.

Potassæ Chloras, (*Chlorate of Potassa*.) Good in diphtheria and diseases of the stomach. Dose, one to two grains.

Potassæ Cyanuretum, (*Cyanide of Potassium*.)

Potassæ Hydrargyro-Iodidum, (*Hydrargyro-Iodide of Potassium*.)

Potassæ Iodidum, (*Hydriodate of Potassa*.)

Potassæ Nitras, (*Nitrate of Potassa, Saltpetre*.) A paper soaked in a strong solution, and burnt in the room, is a good remedy for asthma.

Potassii Sulphuretum, (*Sulphuret of Potassium*.) Good in scrofulous and hepatic diseases. Dose, from three to ten grains.

Potentilla Canadensis, (*Five Finger*.) Boiled in milk, is an excellent remedy for dysentery. Dose, one tablespoonful every half hour.

Potentilla Tormentilla, (*Tormentil*.) The dried leaves, pulverized, make a good cephalic snuff.

Prinos Verticillatus, (*Black Alder*.) Antiperiodic and tonic. May be used in all cases, instead of Peruvian bark.

Prunus Virginiana, (*Wild Cherry*.) A cold infusion, drank freely, is a good remedy for chronic dyspepsia, colds, and coughs.

Ptelea Trifoliata, (*Wafer Ash*.) Taken in the form of a gin tincture, is an excellent tonic in all cases of debility.

Pterilis, Aquilina, Pteris, Brake. Roots of all edible, vermifuge.

Pteris Atropurpurea, (*Rock Brake*.) A strong decoction is said to be a reliable remedy in spermatorrhœa. Dose, one tablespoonful every two or three hours.

Pteroeaulon, (*Black Root*.) *Hinih* of Western Indians. Root alterative, detergent, drastic, abortive.

Pterospora Andromeda, (*Sealy Dragon-Claw*.) Vulgar names.

Dragon Root, Fever Root, Albany Beech-Drop. Good in gonorrhœa and gleet.

Pulmonaria Officinalis, (Lungwort.) A syrup, made of this article, is said to be an excellent remedy in pulmonary consumption.

Punica Granatum, (Pomegranate.) The bark is extensively used for tape-worm. Dose, twenty or thirty grains five or six times a day.

Pyrethrum Parthenium, (Fever-Few.) Diaphoretic and mild stimulant. A decoction may be used in mild forms of fever, drank freely.

Pyrola Maculata, (Spotted Pipsissewa.) Vulgar names, *Winter-green, Whiteleaf, White Pipsissewa, Psiseva, Kingcure, Ground Holly, Rheumatism Weed, &c.* Good in scrofula. A decoction may be drank freely.

Pyrola Rotundifolia, (Round-Leaved Pyrola.) A decoction is a metastatic remedy in measles, scarlatina, and typhoid fever. Dose, one tablespoonful every hour.

Pyrus Malus, (The Apple Tree.) Is used as a tonic, in the form of syrup, in cases of debility, &c.

Quercus Albus, (White Oak.) Powerful astringent, used for washes in old ulcers, &c.

Quercus Infectoria, (Dyer's Oak.) Used the same as white oak.

Quinice Arsenarius, (Arseniate of Quinine.) Dose, one-eighth of a grain.

Quinice Arsenis, (Arsenite of Quinia.) Dose, one-eighth of a grain.

Quinice Citras, (Citrate of Quinine.) Dose, three grains.

Quinice et Cinchonice Tannas, (Tannate of Quinia and Cinchona.) Dose, from three to five grains.

Quinice Ferroeyanas, (Ferroeyanate of Quinine.) Dose, from two to four grains.

Quinice Hydriodas, (Hydriodate of Quinine.) Dose, one grain.

Quinice Lactas, (Lactate of Quinia.) Dose, one to four grains.

Quinice Murias, (Muriate of Quinine.) Dose, one to three grains.

Quinice Nitras, (Nitrate of Quinine.) Dose, three to ten grains.

Quinice Phosphas, (Phosphate of Quinine.) Dose, one to three grains.

Quinice Sulphas, (Sulphate of Quinine.) Dose, one to ten grains.

Quinix Valerianas, (*Valeriate of Quinia*.) Dose, one-half to one grain.

All the preparations of quinine are antiperiodic, in doses of from one-half to five grains, and may be used in all cases where antiperiodics are required.

Rafflesia Arnoldi. A decoction employed in Java as an astringent.

Ranunculus Acris, (*Acrid Crowfoot*.) Vulgar names, *Buttercups*, *Yellow Weed*, *Blister Weed*, *Pilewort*, *Burwort*, *Meadow-Bloom*, *Yellows*, &c. An ointment, made of the root, is good for indolent ulcers and piles.

Raphanus Sativus, (*Radish*.) Used in convulsions, asthma, rheumatism, and ischuria.

Ramnus Catharticus, (*Buckthorn*.) Used as an emmenagogue and abortant. Dose, from one to five grains.

Rheum Palmatum, (*Rhubarb*.) Used as a purge in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Rhizophora, (*Mangrove*.) Bark astringent, styptic, a bath of it useful for petechial fevers.

Rhus Glabrum, (*Sumach*.) Powerful astringent and antiseptic. Used in ophthalmia and leucorrhœa. Dose of the decoction, one tablespoonful every two or three hours.

Rhus Toxicodendron, (*Poison Oak*.) One drop of the tincture, three or four times a day, is an excellent remedy for salt rheum, erysipelas, tetter, &c.

Rhus Radicans, (*Poison Ivy*.) One or two drops of the tincture, three or four times a day, is an excellent remedy for palsy, amaurosis, &c.

Ribes Nigrum, (*Black Currant*.) The bark of the root, in strong decoction, is an excellent wash in eruptive diseases.

Robina Pseudo-Acacia, (*Locust Tree*.) A strong decoction of the bark is emetic and cathartic. Dose, one gill.

Rosa, (*Rose*.) Roots, galls, buds, and fruits of all astringent.

Rosmarinus Officinalis, (*Rosemary*.) An excellent remedy in female weakness, prolapsus uteri, &c. One tablespoonful of the syrup taken three or four times a day.

Rubus Strigosus, (*Red Raspberry*.) *R. Trivialis*, (*Dewberry*, or *Low Blackberry*.) *R. Villosus*, (*Blackberry*.) Syrup of the bark of the root is a good remedy in dysentery and diarrhœa.

Rudbeckia Lancinata, (*Thimble Weed*.) A good remedy in enlargement of the spleen, and Bright's disease. Dose, one gill of decoction three or four times a day.

Rumex Acetosa, (*Sorrel*.) The dry extract is used as a caustic in cancers.

Rumex Aquaticus, (*Great Water Dock*.) *Rumex Britannica*, (*Water Dock*.) *Rumex Obtusifolius*, (*Blunt-Leaved Dock*.) *Rumex Crispus*, (*Yellow Dock*.) Used, in combination with other articles, in the form of a syrup, for cleansing and purifying the blood.

Ruta Graveolens, (*Rue*.) A good remedy for seat-worms, and round worms of children. An ounce to one pint of gin. Dose, one tablespoonful at night, on retiring.

Sabbatia Angularis, (*American Centaury*.) Antiperiodic, used in fevers.

Saccharum Officinarum, (*Sugar Cane*.) It is edulcorant, relaxant, pectoral, vulnerary.

Sagus Rumphii, (*Sago*.) It is nutritive, and easy of digestion.

Salicornia Herbacea, (*Kelpwort, Samphire*.) Antiscorbutic, gives appetite.

Salix Alba, (*Willow*.) The catkins of the pussy willow in gin, are an antaphroditic. Dose, one tablespoonful three times a day. The bark is used in fevers, instead of Peruvian bark.

Salsola, (*Barilla, Stimulant*.) Antacid, diuretic, &c.

Salvia Officinalis, (*Sage*.) Used for worms and night-sweats, a tea drank freely.

Sambucus Canadensis, (*Elder*.) One of the ingredients of the alterative syrup. Good in scrofula.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, (*Bloodroot*.) Good in croup, acute disease of the lungs, bronchia, and liver. Dose, from one to three grains.

Sanicula Marilandica, (*Sanicle, Black Snakeroot*.) The pulverized root, two ounces, added to one pint of port wine; one tablespoonful of which, taken three or four times a day, is good for epilepsy.

Saponaria Officinalis, (*Soapwort*.) An excellent remedy in intermittent fever. One-half teacupful of the decoction should be taken three times a day.

Sarothra Gentianoides, (*Groundbroom, Groundpine*.) Diuretic. Used in scrofula.

Sarraecenia Purpurea, (*Sarraecenia*.) Used in nervous affections. Dose, five to ten grains.

Satureja Hortensis, (*Summer Savory*.) A strong tea, drank on retiring, relieves painful menstruation.

Saururus Cernuus, (*Lizard Tail*.) Roots emollient, used in poultice, &c.

Scilla or *Squilla Maritima*, (*Squill*.) Eight or ten grains, given three or four times a day, act as a mild purge. It is also a diuretic and expectorant.

Scorzonera Hispanica. Mild sudorific, &c.

Scrophularia Nodosa, (*Figwort*.) A syrup, made of this article, is an excellent remedy in fever, white swelling, &c.

Scutellaria Lateriflora, (*Skullcap*.) One of the best nervines. Used in St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, hydrophobia, hysteria, &c. Dose, one gill of strong infusion, three or four times a day.

Secale Cornutum, (*Ergot*.) Specific as uterine parturient, to help parturition, in doses of five to ten grains.

Sempervivum Tectorum, (*Common Houseleek*.) An ointment of this is excellent for burns. The tincture, applied to the part, will cure bee stings.

Senecio Aureus, (*Life Root*.) A gin tincture, taken in wineglassful doses, three or four times a day, will remove all female irregularities.

Sesamum Indicum, (*Benne*.) A tea of the fresh leaves, drank freely, is a good diuretic.

Sicyos Angulata, (*Bryony*, *Wild Cucumber*.) Used in granulated condition of the mucous membrane. From five to ten drops of the tincture are a dose.

Sigillaria Multiflora, (*Multiflore Sealwort*.) Vulgar names, *Solomon Seal*, *Drobberry*. Good demulcent, used in lung and catarrhal affections.

Silphium Perfoliatum, (*Indian Cup Plant*.) A good diaphoretic drink in fevers: may be used freely.

Sinapis Alba, (*White Mustard*.) *S. Nigra*, (*Black Mustard*.) A teaspoonful of pulverized seeds acts promptly as an emetic.

Sisyrinchium Anaps, (*Lily Grass*, *Scurvy Grass*.) Root yellow, acrid, decoction purgative, said to be an antidote to corrosive sublimate.

Smilax Officinalis, (*Sarsaparilla*.) Used for scrofula, in form of syrup.

Smilax Peduncularis, (*Jacob's Ladder*.) Good in female obstructions.

Sodæ Acetas, (*Acetate of Soda*.) Dose, one grain.

Sodæ Boras, (*Borate of Soda, Borax*.) Ten grains, dissolved in six ounces of water, injected into the rectum, will cure impotency, repeated as indicated.

Sodæ Carbonas, (*Carbonate of Soda*.) Three or four grains may be used as an antacid.

Sodii Auro-Terchloridum, (*Chloride of Gold and Soda*.) This article is used in syphilis, cancer, necrosis, mercurial diseases, and tuberculous consumption. Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain, in simple syrup.

Sodii Chloridum, (*Common Salt*.) One-fourth teaspoonful, taken before each meal, is one of the best known remedies for chronic dyspepsia.

Soda Sulphate. Good remedy for scrofulous, and other blood diseases. Dose, from one to five grains.

Solanum Dulcamara, (*Bitter Sweet*.) A tea of this article, drank freely, is an excellent remedy for diarrhœa.

Solanum Nigrum, (*Garden Night Shade*.) An ointment is used for discussing indolent tumors. It should be made from the fresh leaves.

Solidago Odora, (*Sweet-Scented Goldenrod*.) A tea is said to be a valuable remedy for palpitation of the heart, depending upon nervous debility.

Solidago Rigida, (*Hardleaf Goldenrod*.) Tonic and astringent. One gill of decoction two or three times a day.

Sorbus Pumilus, (*Mountain Ash, Service Tree*.) Good in hæmoptysis and uterine hemorrhage.

Sorghum Saccharatum, (*Broom Corn, Indian Millet*, two species.) An active diuretic used in decoction.

Soymida Febrifuga. The bark is a tonic and astringent, found efficacious as a febrifuge in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Spigelia Marilandica, (*Pinkroot*.) Five or ten grains, followed by a dose of podophyllin, will remove lumbricoid worms.

Spiræa Tomentosa, (*Hardhack*.) Used for dysentery and diarrhœa in children, in the form of a syrup. Dose, one tablespoonful every hour.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, (*Sweet Spirits of Nitre*.) A cooling diuretic, used in five or ten drop doses for fever.

Spiritus Pyroxilicus, (*Pyroxylic Spirit*.) Wood naphtha. An excellent remedy for catarrhal affections of the head, bronchitis, and consumption. It may be inhaled, or may be given internally, in fifteen to thirty drop doses, every two or three hours.

Squilla Maritima, (*Squill, Sea Onion*.) Emetic and expectorant.

Statice Caroliniana, (*Marsh Rosemary*.) Used in leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa. Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

Stellaria Media, (*Chickweed*.) A syrup of this article is good in whooping-cough, bronchitis, and asthma. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day.

Stercimis Repens. Diuretic, subastringent, &c.

Sterculiaca Tragacantha furnishes the Sierra Leone tragacanth; the *S. terens*—a similar product. The pod of *S. fœtida*, employed against gonorrhœa.

Stillingia Sylvatica, (*Queen's Root*.) Used mostly in a compound syrup. Useful in all diseases where an active alterative is required.

Stramonium Daturia, (*Thorn Apple*.) An active narcotic. Ten or fifteen drops of the tincture are used in epilepsy, and other nervous affections.

Strychniæ Acetas, (*Acetate of Strychnine*.) *Strychniæ Iodas*, (*Iodate of Strychnine*.) *Strychniæ Nitras*, (*Nitrate of Strychnine*.) From one-thirtieth to one-fifteenth of a grain is used in palsies.

Strychnos Nux Vomica, (*Poison Nut, Nux Vomica*.) A tincture is used as a tonic and antiperiodic, in doses of from one to five drops.

Strychnos Ignatia, (*St. Ignatius' Bean*.) An extract is valuable in spermatorrhœa, and weakness of the sexual organs generally. From one-fourth to one-half grain is a dose.

Styrandra, (*Harewort, Adder Tongue, Natasbuck* of Algic tribes.) Root diuretic.

Succus Limonis, (*Lemon Juice*.) Good to prevent sea-sickness and scorbutic diseases.

Sulphur. Used in most acute eruptive diseases. Dose, from one to ten grains.

Sulphuris Iodidum, (*Iodide of Sulphur*.) Good in scrofula and cutaneous affections. One to two grains a dose.

Suriana Maritima. Used for sore lips.

Symphytum Officinale, (*Comfrey*.) Is a good mucilaginous drink in coughs, colds, &c.

Symplocarpus Fœtidus, (*Skunk's Cabbage*.) The acetic tincture is valuable in hooping-cough and spasmodic asthma. The pulverized root is also an active antispasmodic. Dose of tincture, one dram; of the powder, ten to twenty grains.

Tanacetum Vulgare, (*Tausy*.) A decoction is a valuable emmenagogue; it also improves digestion. Dose, a wineglassful three or four times a day.

Taraxacum, Dens Leonis, (*Dandelion*.) The extract or syrup is an excellent remedy for chronic diseases of the liver. It may be taken freely.

Tephrosia Virginiiana, (*Hoary Pea*.) It is a powerful alterative. Used in syphilis, and all cases where an alterative is required. Dose, from ten to twenty grains of the pulverized root.

Thuja Occidentalis, (*Arbor Vitæ*.) Used in intermittent fever, chronic diseases of the spleen. Dose, one-half pint of decoction three times a day.

Thymelacæ Palustris, (*Leather Wood*.) A good astringent.

Thymus Vulgaris, (*Thyme*.) A strong infusion, drank freely, is a diaphoretic.

Tiarella Cordifolia, (*Paasmung* of Algic tribes.) Root mucilaginous, pectoral.

Tilia Americana, (*Linden, Basswood, Whitewood, Spoonwood, Lucumug* of Mohegans, *Lucuy* or *Wuckopy* of Algic tribes.) Antiperiodic and tonic.

Tinctura Ferri Chloridi, (*Tincture of Muriate of Iron*.) Used in erysipelas, puerperal fever, and other diseases where there is great debility. Dose, from one to five drops.

Tolutanum, (*Balsam of Tolu*.) Expectorant, and a lung tonic.

Trifolium Pratense, (*Red Clover*.) The extract is used for cancers.

Trigonella Fœnumgræcum, (*Fenugreek*.) Used in nervous and hysterical affections.

Trillium Latifolium, (*Broadleaf Bethroot*.) Vulgar names, *Bethroot, Rattlesnake Root, Wakerobin, Cough-Root, Indian Bulm, Ground-lily, Jew's Harp, Indian Shamrock, Pariswort, Truelove*. Used in

uterine hemorrhage and leucorrhœa. From five to ten grains a dose.

Trillium Pendulum, (*Bethroot*.) An excellent remedy in low forms of fevers accompanied with hemorrhage. Dose, five to ten grains.

Triosteum Perfoliatum, (*Fever Root*.) The gin tincture, taken in wineglassful doses three or four times a day, is a good remedy for chronic rheumatism.

Tropeolum Majus, (*Nasturtium*, *Indian Cress*.) Subacid, diuretic, &c.

Tussilago Farfara, (*Colt's Foot*.) A decoction of the root is an excellent remedy in scarlatina and typhoid fever. Dose, a table-spoonful every two or three hours.

Ulmus Fulva, (*Slippery Elm*.) Used as a cooling drink, and for poultices.

Urtica Dioica, (*White Nettle*.) A decoction is good for sterility, impotency, and weakness of the sexual organs. Dose, half a gill three or four times a day.

Uvaria Triloba, (*Pafan* or *Papaw*.) A strong decoction, taken in gill doses three or four times a day, cures epilepsy.

Uvularia Perfoliata, (*Bellwort*.) Nervine, used in neuralgia and hysteria. Dose, twenty or thirty grains, three or four times a day.

Vaccinum Frondosum, (*Blue Whortleberry*.) A syrup of this is good for gravel.

Valeriana Officinalis, (*Valerian*.) Nervine, used in all nervous affections. A decoction may be drank freely.

Valerianum Pauciflora, (*American Valerian*.) Root tried in nervous diseases, perhaps equivalent to *V. officinalis*.

Veratrum Viride, (*American Hellebore*.) A tincture is used in all forms of fever and inflammation where there is a high grade of action. Dose, from one to ten drops.

Verbascum Thapsus, (*Mullein*.) A decoction, drank freely, allays pain in mumps, and prevents metastasis.

Verbena Hostata, (*Vervain*.) Good in rheumatism, gout, and piles. Dose of the tincture, one dram three or four times a day.

Veronica Beccabunga, (*Water Speedwell*.) Vulgar names, *Neck-wood*, *Water Purslain*.) Good diuretic.

Veronica Officinalis, (*Speedwell*.) A syrup is valuable in land scurvy, or purpura. Dose, one tablespoonful four or five times a day.

Viburnum Opulus, (*High Cranberry*.) One of the most powerful antispasmodics known. Used in tincture and decoction, in fits and spasms. Dose of the decoction, one tablespoonful every half hour; of tincture, one dram, as indicated.

Viburnum Prunifolium, (*Black Haw*.) A decoction is good in incontinence of urine.

Vinca Minor, (*Periwinkle*.) Leaves bitter, acid, astringent.

Viola Pedata, (*Blue Violet*.) A good poultice in rattlesnake bites, stings of insects, &c.

Viscus Flavescens, (*Mistletoe*.) Said to be valuable in palsy.

Vitex Agnus Castus, (*Chaste Tree*.) Leaves discutient, dispel swelling of joints and testicles when applied warm.

Xanthorrhiza, (*Yellow Root*.) Is a tonic, used in the form of bitters.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum, (*Prickly Ash*.) Good in rheumatism, cholera morbus, and cholera. A tincture of the berries and bark is used.

Xerophyllum Setifolium, (*Turkey's Beard*.) The helonias frigida is an active poison.

Xyris Caroliniana, (*Eyegrass*, *Headgrass*.) Roots and leaves used against lepra, and diseases of the skin, by Hindus.

Zinci Iodidum, (*Iodide of Zinc*.) Used as an ointment for indolent ulcers.

Zinci Oxydum, (*Oxyde of Zinc*.) Used as a wash for syphilitic ulcers.

Zinci Sulphas, (*Sulphate of Zinc*.) Used as a caustic in cancers.

Zingiber Officinale, (*Ginger*.) A stimulating diaphoretic, taken freely.

PREPARATION OF CONCENTRATED REMEDIES.

Most of the concentrated remedies are insoluble in most of the ordinary menstrua used by druggists; and a large number of them in their crude state are comparatively insoluble in the fluids of the stomach; especially is this the case when the secretions of the stomach are vitiated by disease. To obviate this difficulty, and render the absorption and digestion of the medicines compatible with the enfeebled powers of the system, when laboring under morbid influences, I have resorted to triturations.

The uniform method which I have adopted relative to the strength of the trituration, is to triturate ten grains of the crude article, in ninety parts of some of the following materials. The oleo-resins should be triturated in glycerine. Solid remedies should be triturated either in sugar of milk, or pure white sugar. About five grains of the trituration is usually the strength of one, or one and a half grains of the crude article. Or, in other words, by rubbing, mixing, and subdividing the particles of medicine, they not only become more readily absorbed, passing into the blood, &c., through the system, and producing their impressions, but the more extensive the division of the various molecules of medicine, the more extensive will be their influence upon the system: not only is this the case, but in very many instances, resinoids, oleo-resins, and other principles of concentrated remedies, are so slightly soluble in the stomach, that if introduced in their crude state, hours, and even days, may elapse before they will reach the blood.

In the mean time the local effects are most injurious to the coats of the stomach. In triturated medicines, when sugar is used, each article should be rubbed for twenty or thirty minutes, then placed in a well-corked vial, and marked triturated. If glycerine be used, the process should be continued until every particle of medicine is dissolved.

Some of the more concentrated medicines, as strychnine, atropine, aconitine, etc., should be triturated by adding one grain to ninety-nine of sugar or lactin. Another method of preparing the concentrated remedies, is to first triturate them in lactin; then add syrup of sugar, gradually triturating at the same time. In this way, syrups of any strength desired may be formed. Where the tendency of the triturated articles is to become solid by standing, carbonate of magnesia may be used, instead of sugar; or equal parts of magnesia and sugar.

PHARMACY.

Acetic Syrup of Sanguinaria, or Bloodroot.

Take rad. sanguin., pulv., one dram; acid. aceti, dil., (cider vinegar,) eight ounces; aquæ font., eight ounces. Mix the above, and let them steep for twelve or twenty-four hours; or two hours will answer, if the mixture be kept at a high temperature; then strain or filter, and add two pounds of white sugar. Simmer a short time to form a syrup, and remove the scum, if any arise. This is the specific remedy for pseudo-membranous croup, in doses of one-half or one teaspoonful, every half hour, till relieved. It is also valuable in infantile pneumonia and bronchitis.

Cough Syrup.

Take syr. gum acaciæ, one pint; tr. pruni Virgin., two ounces; tr. opii, one dram; acet. syr. sanguin., six ounces. Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful every two or three hours for an adult.

Neutralizing Mixture, or Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa.

Take rad. rhei, (contused,) one pound; alcoholis, one gallon. Macerate for two days; then filter, and add to the drug (rhei) one and a half gallons of water, and evaporate down to one gallon; then strain, and express by pressure. To this watery extract, add—of potass. bicarb., one pound; sacchari alb., six pounds. Heat until the potassa and sugar are dissolved. When cool, add six ounces of officinal essence of peppermint, and the alcoholic tincture of rhubarb, as above made. Dose, one tablespoonful as indicated, for acid stomach, nausea or vomiting, diarrhœa, &c., &c. This cordial is of very extensive application, and very valuable.

Dysentery Syrup.

Take rad. rhei, pulv., leptandrin, sod. bicarb., of each two drams; sacchar. alb., white sugar, one pound; aquæ bullientis, one pint. Triturate well together. Add, ess. menth. piperitæ, ess. gaultheriæ, ess. anisi, of each two drams; tr. catechu, four drams. Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful every half hour, or as indicated.

Worm Mixture.

Take populin, one dram; santonine, twenty grains; fl. ext. sen. et jalap., four ounces; syr. rhei et potass., eight ounces. Rub the

santonine thoroughly with the syrup until well mixed or dissolved, then add the other ingredients. To remove worms from children, in doses of a half to one teaspoonful, every two or three hours, until it purges. See, also, page 86 of this work, for a valuable anthelmintic powder.

Compound Podophyllin Granules.

Take podophyllin, three drams; capsici, pulv., one dram; jalapin, three drams; acaciæ, pulv., and ext. hyoseyamus, of each one dram. Make a pill mass, and divide into sixteen hundred and eighty granules. Dose, from three to six as a purge, and one twice a day as an alterative for the liver: much better, safer, and more certain than *blue pills*.

Cancer Salve.

Take blood-root, pulverized, half an ounce; chloride of zinc, half an ounce; water, two ounces. Mix for use. Apply on light leather, followed by elm poultice.

Asthmatic Mixture.

Take tinc. lobel. inflat., two ounces; hydrocyanic acid, twenty drops. Dose, one teaspoonful in water, three times a day. Inhale, during a paroxysm, two ounces lobelia seed, tinctured for two weeks in one pint sulphuric ether. *Tablespoonful on a handkerchief.*

Alterative Syrup.

Take stillingia syl., pulv., two ounces; podoph. pelt., pulv., one ounce; scrofularia, pulv., one ounce; scutellaria lat., pulv., one ounce; chimaphila umb., pulv., one ounce. Make into eight pints of syrup. Dose, one teaspoonful four times a day.

Female Pills.

Take sulph. of iron, one dram; senecin, twenty-five grains; gossypin, one dram; aloe, pulv., one dram; gum acacia, one dram; capsicum, pulv., one dram; podophyllin, one dram. Mix. Form pill mass, and make into two hundred and forty pills. Dose, from one to five a day. *Use.*—Good for amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, female weakness, and all diseases dependent upon debility of the uterus and ovaries.

Dyspepsia Mixture.

Take fl. ext. hydrastis Can., four ounces; fl. ext. prickly ash bark, one ounce; aqua calcis, two ounces; tonic tincture, one pint;

simple syrup, eight pints; fl. ext. nux vomica, one dram. Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful after each meal, and one at bed-time. Very useful in dyspepsia, flatulency, gastrodynia, &c.

Black Plaster, or Healing Salve.

Take olive oil, three quarts; common resin, two ounces; beeswax, three ounces. Melt together, and raise the heat to the boiling point; then add, gradually, of fine red lead, two and a quarter to two and a half pounds. When the lead is taken up, and the mixture becomes brown, remove from the fire, and when nearly cold, add half an ounce of pulverized camphor.

Irritating Plaster.

Take Burgundy pitch, half an ounce; wh. gum turpentine, one ounce; rosin, two ounces. Melt these together, remove from the fire, and add, pulverized pokeroot, p. bloodroot, p. mandrake, and p. Indian turnip, one ounce each. Used in the place of blisters in chronic affections, and far superior.

Composition Powder.

Take bayberry, one pound; ginger, one pound; poplar bark, one pound; hemlock bark, one pound; Cayenne pepper, three ounces; cloves, two ounces. Pulverize, and mix well. Dose, a teaspoonful for colds, sore throat, and in hot water, sugared.

Diaphoretic Powder.

Take pulverized opii, half a dram; p. gum camphor, two drams; p. ipecacuanha, one dram; cream tartar, one ounce. Mix well. Dose, ten grains or more, and repeated, for an anodyne, diaphoretic, and sudorific.

Compound Syrup of Stillingia.

Take stillingia root, root of Turkey corn, each two pounds; blue flag root, elder flowers, and pipsissewa leaves, each one pound. Grind and mix together, then macerate in one gallon seventy-six per cent. alcohol for three days. Then put in a displacement apparatus, add gradually of hot water till four pints are obtained, which set aside. Continue to displace, by adding water, till the solution is almost tasteless, and till the whole will make twenty-four pints. Then add thirty-two pounds of refined sugar, dissolve by heat, remove the scum, and finally strain. When nearly cold, add the four

pints of reserved tincture, and make four gallons of syrup. One ounce of iodide of potassa is often added to each pint of syrup. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Spirits of Mindererus.

Take vinegar, one pint; carbonate of potassa, q. s. to neutralize the acidity of the vinegar. Dose, a tablespoonful, in fevers, every three or four hours.

Compound Spirits of Lavender.

Take lavender flowers, nutmeg, mace, cloves, cinnamon, of each two drams. Pulverize, and add a quart of spirits. Digest for one week, and filter. A very pleasant aromatic stomachic, in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls.

Tonic Tincture.

Take English chamomile, four ounces; skullcap, two ounces; pulv. guaiacum lig., four ounces; queen of meadow, four ounces. Tincture in a gallon of diluted alcohol, or spirits. Dose, a teaspoonful.

Tonic Tea.

Take chamomile, skullcap, eupat. purp., (queen of meadow,) equal parts. Mix. Preparation.—Add half a pint of boiling water to one tablespoonful of the mixture, and drink freely, when cold.

Compound Syrup of Helianthus.

Take helianthus seed, five pounds; water, q. s. to macerate. After five days transfer to a displacer, the mass boiling hot, and to this liquor strained, add three gallons best gin, and twenty-four pounds loaf sugar. Then take marsh mallow, two pounds; p. hydrastis Canad., two ounces; peach kernels, eight ounces; water, one gallon. Boil and strain, and add the gin and sugar. Then boil all together until a complete syrup is formed; while warm, add sulphate of morphine, two drams; gum acaciæ, two pounds. An excellent stimulating expectorant, in doses of one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Balsam of Honey.

Take balsam of tolu, two ounces; balsam of fir, two ounces; opium, two ounces. Dissolve all in one quart of alcohol. Used in teaspoonful doses, for pulmonary affections.

Spiced Bitters.

Take poplar bark, ten pounds; bayberry bark, two pounds; balmony bark, two pounds; golden seal, one pound; cloves, one pound; Cayenne pepper, half a pound; loaf sugar, fine, sixteen pounds. Pulverize all, and mix well. Dose, one teaspoonful, with one of sugar, in a cup of hot water. An excellent tonic.

Antispasmodic Drops.

Take saturated tincture capsicum, do. do. lobelia, do. do. skunk cabbage root, equal parts. Useful in cramps, spasms, convulsions, &c., in half to one teaspoonful doses, repeated as occasion may require.

Bronchitis Drops.

Take fl. ext. rumex crisp., do. rhus glabra, do. hyoseyamus, do. uvularia perfol., do. cypripedium, equal parts. Mix well. Dose, five to ten drops, repeated as indicated.

Diuretic Drops.

Take sweet spts. nitre, two ounces; balsam copaiva, one ounce; tinct. kino, half an ounce; spts. turpentine, half an ounce. Mix well, and add one scruple gum camphor. Dose, one teaspoonful, in mucilage of gum Arabic, three times a day, in scalding of urine, gonorrhœa, &c.

Hot Drops, or "No. 6."

Take spts. of wine, one gallon; gum myrrh, pulv., one pound; capsicum, one ounce. Let it stand for a week, shaking twice daily, and then filter. Dose, one teaspoonful, in hot water, sugared. Useful to remove pain, prevent mortification, stimulate old sores, &c.

Paine's Pile Electuary.

Take cream of tartar, one ounce; electuary of senna, one ounce; flower of sulphur, one ounce; leptandrin, one dram; euonymin, two drams; simple syrup, one pint. Dose, a tablespoonful, morning and evening. When used in connection with pile ointment, it is almost a specific for all forms of prolapsus ani and piles.

Injection for Dysentery.

Take tannin, one dram; hydrastin, half a dram; morphine, three grains; starch water, six ounces. Mix. Make into six injections. One after every discharge.

Valuable Stimulating Liniment.

Take comp. tr. myrrh, or "No. 6," one pint; oil of origanum, two ounces; do. hemlock, three ounces; do. turpentine, four ounces; Cayenne pepper, one ounce. Mix, and shake well. Use, in cases of rheumatism, stiff joints, sore throat, lungs, &c. A blister will form, if a mullein leaf be applied to the surface where this liniment has been applied.

Mixture for Gonorrhœa.

Take copaiva, tr. cubebs, syr. uva ursi, of each two fluidounces; pulv. gum acaciæ, two ounces; cinnamon water, one pint. Mix; form an emulsion, and take one tablespoonful three times a day.

Mixture for Hooping-Cough.

Take tr. sanguinaria, one ounce; do. ceanothus, two ounces; do. black cohosh, one ounce; do. lobelia, half an ounce. Mix. Dose, for a child one year old, fifteen to twenty drops, in sweetened water.

Pile Ointment.

Take ext. stramonium, do. tobacco, of each one ounce; tannin, ten grains. Mix, make an ointment, and anoint the parts.

Ague Mixture.

Take flu. ext. cinchoniæ, one pint; sulph. of quinine, half an ounce; flu. ext. nux vomicæ, two ounces; tinct. capsicum, one ounce; flu. ext. leptandria, half a pint; neutralizing cordial, eight pints; tinct. aconite fol., one ounce; flu. ext. cypripedium, two ounces; do. uva ursi, one pint; ferri ferrocyanidum, two ounces. Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every two hours during the interval, or between the paroxysms of ague.

Dysentery and Ague.

When intermittent fever is complicated with dysentery, take quin. sulph., fifteen grains; hydrastiæ murias, ten grains; gelsemin., one grain; sacchar. alb., one dram. Mix. Make twenty powders. Dose, one every hour. Let the patient remain in the recumbent position; and after the powders are all taken, the bowels should be moved with neutralizing mixture.

Compound Leontodon Granules.

Take podophyllin, one dram; leontodon, one dram; jalapin, two drams; capsicum, thirty grains; hyoseyamin, ten grains. Mix.

Make four hundred and eighty granules. Dose, from two to four as a purge.

Sudorific and Anodyne Tincture.

Take ipecacuanha, one ounce; rad. serpentaria, one ounce; saffron, half an ounce; gum camphoræ, four drams; gin, diluted alcohol, or spirits, one quart. Digest fourteen days, and filter. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in warm catnip or balm tea, as a diaphoretic and hypnotic. In severe pain, a teaspoonful may be given.

Valuable Emetic Powder.—No. 1.

Take lobelia, pulv., two drams; sanguinaria, do., one dram; ictodes fœt., do., one dram; ipecacuanha, two drams; capsicum, half an ounce. Mix, and give a teaspoonful in warm herb tea. Boneset or eupatorium is the best.

Emetic Powder.—No. 2.

Take pulv. lobelia fol., do. lobelia sem., do. eupatorium perfol., equal parts. Mix, and give a teaspoonful in warm water, and repeat every twenty minutes, if required.

Emetic Drops.

Take flu. ext. lobelia, one ounce; do. ipecac., half an ounce; do. sanguinaria, half an ounce. Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every ten minutes, in catnip, ginger, or composition tea.

Antibilious Physic.

Take senna Alex., pulv., one pound; jalap, do., half a pound; ginger, best, do., one ounce. Mix. This forms one of the most valuable purgatives in use. It is mild, yet efficient, and is well adapted to evacuate the stomach and bowels whenever there is such an indication. Dose, from half a dram to one dram, or a teaspoonful (heaping) in hot water, every three hours, until it operates, for an adult.

EXPLANATION

OF

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- R. *Recipe.* Take.
 A., āā, *ana, utriusque.* Of each.
 Vs. *Venæsectio.* Venesection.
 lb. *Libra.* A pound.
 ℥. *Uncia.* An ounce.
 f℥. *Fluiduncia.* A fluidounce.
 ℥. *Drachma.* A dram.
 f℥. *Fluidrachma.* A fluidram.
 ℥. *Scrupulum.* A scruple.
 ss. *Semissis,* or half.
 iss. *Sequi.* One and a half.
- Abdom. *Abdomen.*
 Abs. Febr. *Absente febre.* In the absence of fever.
 Ad., or Add. *Addē, or Addatur.* Add, or let there be added.
 Ad. Lib. *Ad libitum.* At pleasure.
 Altern. Hor. *Alternis horis.* Every other hour.
 Aq. *Aqua.* Water.
 Aq. Bull. *Aqua bulliens.* Boiling water.
 Aq. Comm. *Aqua communis.* Common water.
 Aq. Ferv. *Aqua fervens.* Hot water.
 Aq. Font. *Aqua fontis.* Spring water.
- B. A. *Balneum arenæ.* A sand bath.
 Bib. *Bibe.* Drink.
 Bis Ind. *Bis indies.* Twice daily.
 Bol. *Bolus.* A large pill.
 Bull. *Bulliat.* Let it boil.
 B. N. *Balneum vaporis.* A vapor bath.
 Cap. *Capiat.* Let him take.
 Chart. *Chartula.* A small paper.
 Coch. *Cochleare.* A spoonful.
 Col. *Cola.* Strain.
 Collyr. *Collyrium.* An eye water.
 Comp. *Compositus.* Compound.
 C., or Cong. *Congius.* A gallon.
 Coq. *Coque.* Boil.

- Cort. *Cortex*. Bark.
 C. M. *Cras mane*. To-morrow morning.
 C. N. *Cras nocte*. To-morrow night.
 Crast. *Crastinus*. For to-morrow.

 D. *Detur*. Let it be given.
 Decub. *Decubitus*. Lying down.
 De D. in D. *De die in diem*. From day to day.
 Dig. *Digeratur*. Let it be digested.
 Dil. *Dilutus*. Dilute.
 Dim. *Dimidius*. One-half.
 Div. *Divide*. Divide.

 Enem. *Enema*. A clyster.

 F. *Fiat*. Let it be made.
 F. Pil. *Fiat pilula*. Make into a pill.
 Feb. Dur. *Febre durante*. During the fever.
 Fl. *Fluidus*. Fluid.

 Gr. *Granum*. A grain.
 Gt. *Gutta*. A drop.—Gtt. *Guttæ*. Drops.
 Gut. *Guttatim*. By drops.
 Hor. Decub. *Horâ decubitûs*. At bed-time.
 H. S. ^o *Horâ somni*. At bed-time.

 Lb. and Lib. *Libra*. A pound weight.
 Liq. *Liquor*.

 M. *Misce*. Mix.
 Man. *Manipulus*. A handful.
 Mic. Pan. *Mica panis*. Crumb of bread.
 Min. *Minimum*. The sixtieth part of a dram by measure.
 Mist. *Mistura*. A mixture.
 Muc. *Mucilage*. Mucilage.

 O. *Octarius*. A pint.
 Ol. *Oleum*. Oil.
 Omn. Hor. *Omnî horâ*. Every hour.
 Omn. Man. *Omnî manè*. Every morning.
 Omn. nocte. Every night.
 Oz. *Uncia*. An ounce.
 P. Æ. *Partes æquales*. Equal parts.
 Pil. *Pilula*. A pill.
 P. R. N. *Pro re natâ*. As occasion may require.
 Pulv. *Pulvis*. A powder.

 Q. S. *Quantum sufficit*. As much as is sufficient.

 Rad. *Radix*. Root.
 Rep. *Repetatur*. Let it be repeated.

S. *Signa*. Write.

S. A. *Secundum artem*. According to art.

Sem. *Semen*. Seed.

Si Non Val. *Si non valeat*. If it do not answer.

Si Op. Sit. *Si opus sit*. If there be needed.

Sing. *Singulorum*. Of each.

Solv. *Solve*. Dissolve.

Sp. *Spiritus*. Spirit.

Sum. *Sumat*. Let him take.

Sp. Vin. *Spiritus vini*. Spirit of wine.

Syr. *Syrupus*. Syrup.

Tr., Tinct. *Tinctura*. Tincture.

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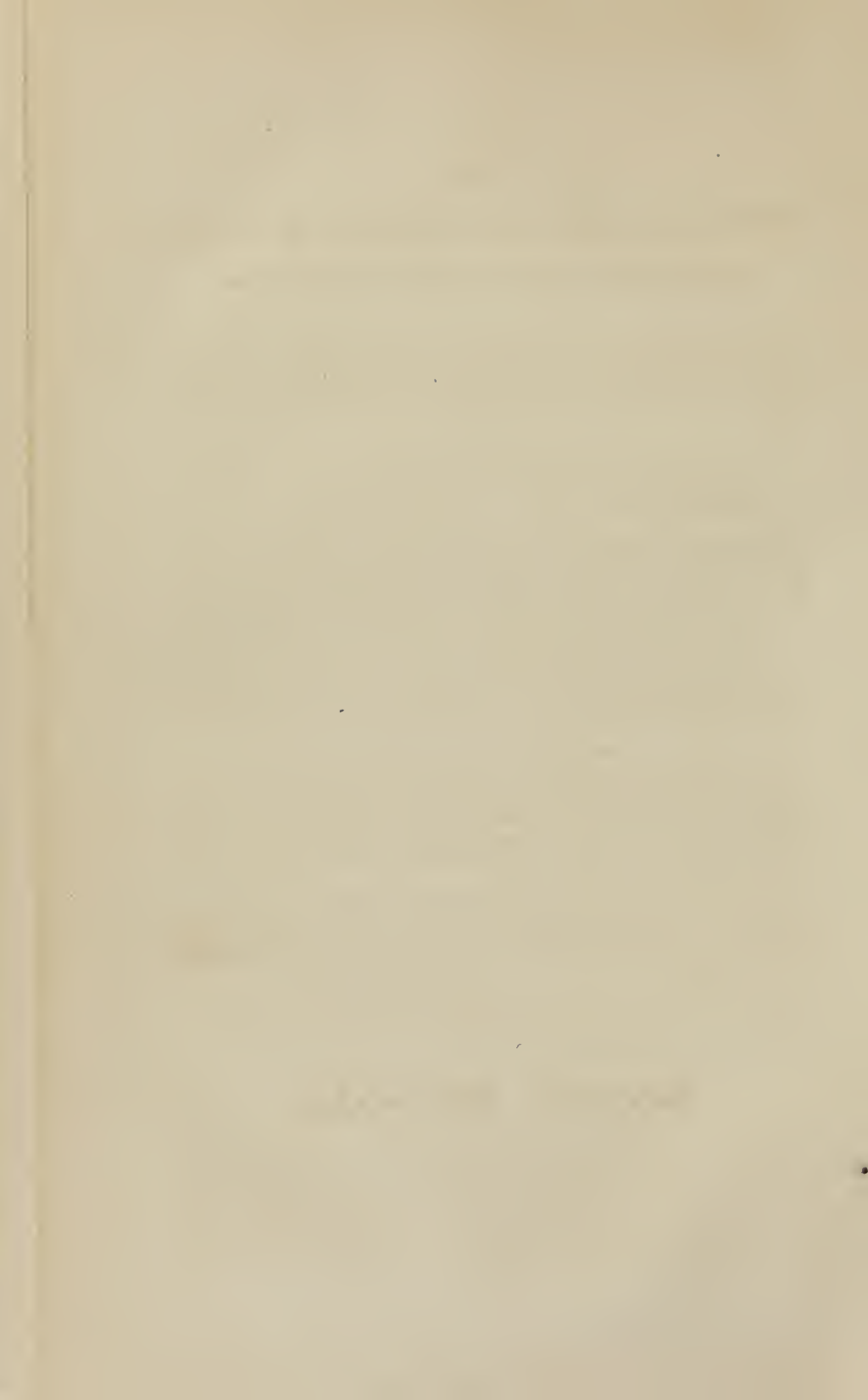
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T H E

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